PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
K. F. KARIMJEE B.A.

The Bombay Chronicle

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MUHAMMED ZIAUTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 17. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth & London, calling at Marseilles

Date	Steamers.	Tons
16th Mar	CHINA (c)	7,952
24th "	NARKUNDA (a)	10,118
2nd April	KALYAN	8,967
10th "	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572
17th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
23rd "	MANTUA (a)	10,902
26th "	SOMALI	6,794
7th May	SICILIA	6,702
14th "	NALDERA	158,75
21st "	MOREA (a)	10,890
28th "	CALEDONIA	7,572

(a) "Narkunda", "Mantua", "Morea"—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(b) "Caledonia," "China"—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne will be resumed commencing with the "Kaisar-i-Hind" leaving Bombay on the 16th April. The train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12/10/0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Plymouth only,

Date	Steamers	Tons
30th April	MASHOBRA	8,288
28th May	MANDALLA	8,246

Sailings to Straits, China and Australia,

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
25th Mar	MOREA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne & Sydney.

Sailings to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

	Steamers.	Remark
17th March	BARJORA	P'gulf Ports.
18th "	LINGUA	Karachi direct.
19th "	VARDA	Basra direct,
21st "	LHASA	Karachi via Kadhlawar Coast Ports.
23rd "	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa via Pore Bunder.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Dep'
Tsushima Maru	Y. Okuno	6,746	12th Mar.	24th Mar
Delagoa Maru	A. Kusakari	7,148	18th Mar	29th Mar
†Tomiura Maru	J. WADA	3,821	th Mar	28th Mar
Bombay Maru	S. IRIE	4,362	10th Apr	22nd Apl

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to

B. FAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Changsa Maru	T. Inoue.	26th Feb.	12th Mar.
Sado Maru	S. Kondo	25th Mar.	6th April
Malay Maru	S. Shimazaki	12th April.	22nd Ap.
Sadau Maru	K. Yano	23rd April.	4th May.
Kurado Maru	W. Miura	1st May.	18th May.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the
Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,
were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India

Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.

C 7924

THE SUMIMOTO BANK,
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 14,200,000
HEAD OFFICE, OSAKA
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabursho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum assured amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

F. SATO,
Manager.

50-52 Church Gate Street, Fort.
Post Box No. 883.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

Securities received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 7,58,79,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 1,51,51,916/6/
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES, London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderaabd (Deccan), Lucknow Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Chaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 2, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

D. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
HY[illegible]—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MA[illegible]—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Basrah City, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 997,662
RESERVE FUND .....£ 225,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,002,338
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, K.T.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq.
Sir J. Lyle Reid, K.B.E.
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BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate St.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISH 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 50,000,000
Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Surabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interests is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. UTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 294.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND. £2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE, 43, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostoki
Harbin	Peking	Xiloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. H. WILSON,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,86,000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs. 86,80,000
Annual Income exceeds ... Rs. 25,60,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	85,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,60,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
119, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN.
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTOR.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E
Sir Hukumchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Boorjee & Co.)
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Mooljee Jetha Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies book to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from Influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Manager.

WOULD YOU POSSESS
that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the
SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC
Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet
THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.
WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply to:— DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing Director.*

HEAD OFFICE, 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN & Co. *Managing Agents.*
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary* Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent,* Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. N. B VAZ, *Branch Secretary,* LIPTON'S BUILDINGS, 33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.
We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmanship.
Proprietors—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patea.
BOMBAY

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS
SPECIALITIES: Mineral Acids, Industrial Chemicals, Laboratory furnitures, Fitting and Metalic Apparatus.
IMPORTERS OF: Chemicals, Biologicals, Bacteriological and other apparatus, Reagents and Chemicals, Photographic, Pyrotechnic Electroplating etc.
For Price lists, apply to:
The Oriental Industrial Co.
Chmical Works, Manictolla, Calcutta.
Office: 9, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY).
Incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000 000= £ 6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS. „ 42,513,284= „ 3,542,774
HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:	Singapore Penang	
CHINA	Shanghai, Hongkong	
JAPAN	Kobe	

BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Actg. Agent.

NOW VERY FEW
OFFICE ROOMS
AND
GODOWNS
LEFT
To Be Let
IN
GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS,
APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Apply:
JETHMAL NANDAS & Co.
ROOMS, No. 1 2

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GRAND RAFFLE OF MOTOR CAR, &c.—Please apply for books of eleven Tickets to Messrs. HASSAN & CO., Indore Residency. C8765

BELGIAN STAMPS—3 (Antwerp Exhib.) 3 as.; 2 (Brussels Exhib.) 2 as.; 11, 1912, 1c. to 2fr. (Cat. 12s. 10d.) Rs. 3; 7, 1914, 1 to 25c. (Used) 6 as. The Lot Rs. 3/4. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad. C8760

NON-COOPERATION AND KHILAFAT CALENDAR.—We thankfully acknowledge receipt of a nice "National Calendar" for the current year from the National Book Depot of Gowalmandi, Lahore. The Calendar besides containing the portraits of all the Indian patriots and national heroes, has been specially designed representing in its centre the figure of "Bharat Mata" with the Swaraj flag in her hand presenting a garland to Mahatma Gandhi for his signal services to the country in general and Khilafat cause in particular, and visualising the departed great leaders of India showering their benediction upon him. It is nicely printed on art paper of 23 by 36 size in two colours and priced at Annas 12 only.—("A. B. Patrika", Calcutta.) It is really nice thing for decoration and representation. No Indian house should be without it.—("Kesari".) C8745

LOST.

LOST—On the night of the 20th between the Majestic Hotel and Wodehouse Road Bridge, an ENGAGEMENT RING set with three Rubies and six Diamonds. Finder will be handsomely rewarded on returning same to the MANAGER of the Majestic Hotel. R2790

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—A new batch of students wishing to be prepared for General Commerce and Specialised Banking Courses for examination in 1922 is being enrolled. Special classes throughout the vacation. Apply immediately. GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDINGS, Front Entrance, Apollo Street, Fort. R2749

AN experienced First Class M.A. is willing to accompany as a Tutor to some young boys, to any healthy Station out of Bombay proper, for the period of ensuing vacation. For terms and other particulars apply to THE VICTORIA COMMERCIAL AGENCY, Zariwalla Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4. R2716

WANTED—An ENGLISH TEACHER for a Commercial School to teach upto Matriculation, preference shall be given to a Hindi knowing man. Apply sharp with testimonials to the SECRETARY the Keshisingh Vyaparik Jain Vidyalaya, Kotah. (Rajputana). R2763

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—By English Firm Expert STENO-TYPIST. Salary upto Rs. 100, with prospects. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 1950, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C8753

WANTED—A TYPIST with knowledge of Book-keeping, salary from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50. Apply personally, VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, 74, Homji Street, Fort. R2785

WANTED AT ONCE—Two capable male SHORTHAND TYPISTS. Apply by letter stating qualifications and salary required to GENERAL ASSURANCE CO., 50/52, Churchgate Street. C8716

WANTED—A PRESS-ROOM FOREMAN with a knowledge of Electrical Engineering and Printing Machines. Flat Bed, single and double feeders. State salary pected. Apply to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Energetic men everywhere to start a business of their own. Pays Rs. 225/8 to Rs. 300 monthly. Brains and energy the only capital required. Complete working plan and further particulars on sending Rs. 2 per money-order with application. No V.P. Send money in advance only at once to avoid disappointment to S. GUPTA D.L.O., Nagpur. C8712

WANTED—Two LINO-TYPE OPERATORS for a Bombay daily, one to work on No. 14 Model and the other on No. 4 Model, the former must be a good job hand and quick in operation with a knowledge of machine parts. Decent salary to really good men. Apply to Box No. 500 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

INDIAN GRADUATE, just returned from Malaya, Japan and America having acquired a fair knowledge in successfully conducting Commercial Concern seeks position in any Indian firm with varied experience of General Office Works, Correspondence and Secretarial work, etc. Bonafide credentials. Please write stating terms and salary Box No. 1936, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2729

A young man, well experienced in exports and imports of various goods and having resided in Japan for a long time and who speaks Japanese fluently, seeks a responsible position in a respectable firm as a manager or sub-manager. Best references. Please apply Box No. 1940, Advt.Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2781

WANTED

WANTED PURCHASERS for a Gin Factory of Sindiqe Gavappah, Civil Lines, Bellary. It contains one Steam Engine, 24 H.P., one Lancashire Boiler 100 lb. pressure, 16 double Roller Gins, one big Lathe, one screw, cutter machine, Godowns, compound, etc. Can be sold the whole or each of them. All are in good condition. Ready for inspection upto 31st March 1921. Apply to SINDIQI SIDDABASAPPAH. C8703

WANTED for new imported line at popular prices of Motor Bicycles, Motor attachment, and Bicycles adult and juvenile, reliable, energetic territorial distributors and local agents. Mofussil correspondence invited. Box No. 1952, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2762

FOR SALE.

PORTLAND HAND BRAND CEMENT and JOHNSONS WHITE GLAZED TILES, just received. Apply KODAL AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. R2739

TO BE SOLD—6 ANNAS SHARE of the Inami lands at Tis, Taluka Kalyan, and Bamne, Taluka Shahpur, both in the Thana District. Tis is very near to the Kalyan Station. For particulars please see K. N. DATAR, c/o Manager, Shasgree Hall, Grant Road, Bombay, or write to C8764

FOR SALE—6 cylinder, 1916 model, BUICK CAR, 5 seater, complete with electric lights and self-starter, requires painting, hood requires recovering, otherwise in good order, four good tyres. Can be seen at LONAVLA. Apply with offers to Box No. 1953, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8761

TO BE LET.

TO LET—A furnished Bungalow "KENNILWORTH" TO BE LET at Ootakamund, Snowden Road, for the season or for the whole year. Apply Mrs. J. D. MUGASETH, No. 7-8, Club Road, Byculla. R2594

TO LET—GODOWNS, 90 by 25. At Mount Road, Anjirbaug. Inquire:—HARIRAM BHIMJI & SONS, c/o Dr. Shroff's Building, Mazagon. R2791

TO BE LET—Bungalow at Matunga, three minutes' way from G. I. P. Railway Station. Block system. Apply 3836 'Phone No. or Box No. 1954, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2771

TO LET—BLOCKS and FLATS in a new Bungalow, opposite Dadar Railway Station (G. I. P.), Plot No. 21, nice ventilation, all modern conveniences and motor garage facility. Apply JAGJIVANDAS JETHALAL PLUMBER, Rubhartukda Naka, Bhuleshwar. 'Phone No. 428. R2730

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nice Compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road. Specially for Princes and Nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkeshwar Road, No. 4, Dadyseth Estate. R2759

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS, Suppliers on Rs. 200 per month as pay with inter class fare and Travelling Agents on Rs. 100 per month as pay and Rs. 50 as allowance with intermediate railway fare by THE IMPERIAL AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, Patiala. C8671

NOTICE.

WANTED—Temporarily, the services of an expert Engineer to select a site and prepare plans and estimate for building a bridge over the Banas river, near Tonk, Raj. C8669

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for well season Teakwood logs of Raja Barari range best in C. P., 2 to 5 ft. in girth and 6 to 20 ft. in length. Also scantlings of any size sawn by our sawing machines.

Apply to DIWAN of Raja Barari Estate Via Timarni, G. I. P. Ry. 7805

MOTOR DRIVER'S UNION,

MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION, undertakes to provide expert and reliable Motor-drivers. Please write to the HON. SECRETARY of the Motor Drivers' Union, Netia Building, Chaupati, Bombay, for particulars. C8720

MAIL, PASSENGER AND LUGGAGE SERVICES.

between

POONA PANCHGANI MAHABLESHWAR.

THE DECCAN MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., beg to announce that until further notice THE MAIL MOTOR having accommodation for only three passengers will leave Poona Station daily at 3-30 a.m. in connection with the Madras Mail. The usual Service for Passengers and luggage will leave Poona Station Daily at 7 a.m. Full particulars from:—

THE DECCAN MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., Poona

THE BOMBAY GARAGE, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. C 8730

NOTICE.

WANTED—An OVERSEER or SUB-ENGINEER, pay Rs. 125—5—175 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, and three SUB-OVERSEERS pay Rs. 60—4—120 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, respectively. Those that have got experience of Buildings, Road and Survey works should apply. The appointments will be on probation for one year and thus confirmed, if work is found to be satisfactory.

A. R. PIMRIKAR, Vice-Chairman, District Board, Buldana. 2nd March, 1921. C8606

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. (Incorporated in England.)

GOWARI STATION will be re-opened for coaching traffic on and from FRIDAY, the 1st April, 1921.

A. P. GOLDNEY, for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st March, 1921. C8747

WANTED

WANTED AT ONCE—A neat and experienced TYPIST. Appointment temporary, likely to continue for one year. Pay Rs. 50 per month.

Apply in own handwriting stating educational qualifications, age, speed and experience.

(Sd.) T. V. TALIM, Special Land Acquisition Officer, POONA.

Poona Central Offices, Dated 18th March, 1921. C8743

THE WESTERN INDIA BUILDING & ENGINEERING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the above Company will be held at 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 31st March, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

By Order of the Board, MEHD AMIN & CO., Agents.

C8767

PUBLIC NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE GENERAL Public are hereby informed, that the partnership carrying on motor traffic business between Talegaon and Junnar (Dist. Poona), under the name and style "MUNDHE & CO., Talegaon and Junnar Motor Traffic Service", has been dissolved since 13th of February, 1921, and that no dealings with any one made under the said name and style will be binding on any of partners of the said partnership dissolved.

(Sd.) G. K. GUJARATHI, (Talegaon Dabhada.)

Talegaon Dabhada, 15th March, 1921. 8768

B. B. & C. I RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

EASTER HOLIDAY TRAFFIC.

THE Public are advised that owing to shortage of coal, no extra trains can be run to and from Bombay at Easter and no extra accommodation can be provided on ordinary trains.

W. P. PECHEY, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th March, 1921. C8742

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

FRIDAY, the 25th instant, (Good Friday) and MONDAY, the 28th instant, (Easter Monday), being Public Holidays, the Society's Bombay Branch will be CLOSED on both days. The stores will however be open as usual for business on Saturday, the 26th instant, from 9-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. C8763

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian conqueror	5500	21st March	Montreal
Canadian Inventor	5500	26th "	Vancouver
Canadian Traveller	5490	23rd April	Vancouver

For particulars of freight, etc., apply Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

REMEMBER Sevakram and Company, c/o R. B. Raut, No. 99, Bapu Khote Street, First Floor, near Paidhoni, Tram Road, and apply for securing non-Government service or work in Firms, Shops, Factories, Mills or Bunders. C8762

NOTICE.

ASQUITH & LORD, LTD., beg to announce that their Establishment will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st instant and SATURDAY, the 26th instant for Stock-taking C8699

FOR SALE

YELLOW and BLACK BUILDING STONES such as Copy, Khanki Header, etc.

For samples and rates write to THE CHANDAULI STONES AND BRICKS SUPPLY Co., Abdulla Building, near Railway Station, Kurla, G. I. P. Railway. R6659

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

ALL the consignees of Lumber and Rice per S. S. "ATAKAMARU" are hereby informed that the steamer is due to arrive in Bombay Harbour on or about the 23rd instant.

AGENTS, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., 192, Hornby Road, Bombay. C8754

THE MAHARANI WOOLLEN MILLS LD.

NOTICE OF THE SECOND CALL OF RS. 20 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on 29th October, 1920, it was resolved to make a second call of Rs. 20 (twenty) per share payable on or before 31st March, 1921, by those Shareholders whose names stand in the Register on 28th February, 1921.

Shareholders are therefore requested to pay up the amount for their shares at Rs. 20 (twenty) per share on or before 31st March, 1921, either to the Company, at their Registered Office, Padara Road, Baroda, or to the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., and its branches.

By order of the Board, MATUBHAI KANTAVALA & CO., Agents.

15-3-21. C8758

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (S.T.), on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1921, for:—

I The supply of stationery during the year 1921-1922.

II The supply of Drawing Materials during the year 1921-1922.

III Watering certain trees.

Forms of Tender may on payment of Rs. 4 each for Items I and II be obtained from the undersigned and samples of Stationery and Drawing Materials may be seen by the tenderers during office hours. The rates to be tendered should be only for the samples that may be seen in the Engineer's Office as substitution of any other quality will not allowed.

Forms of Tender for Item III may be obtained on payment of Rs. 1 from the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 each for Items I and II and Rs. 50 for Item III to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tenders.

By order of the Board, (Sd) J. F. WATSON, M. Inst.C.E. Trust Engineer.

Bombay Improvement Trust, Engineer's Office, Near King's Circle, Matunga. Bombay, 14th March 1921.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1921, for:—

I. Annual Repairs to Trust Properties and Petty Repairs generally and

II. Supply of Petty Stores during the year 1921-1922.

Forms of Tender, Specification, etc., may on payment of Re. 5 each for Items I and II be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 for Item No. I and Rs. 1,000 for Item No. II to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board, (Sd.) J. F. WATSON, M.Inst. C.E., Trust Engineer.

Bombay Improvement Trust, Engineer's Office, Near King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay, 14th March, 1921.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Messrs. K. V. Galiara, Chotubhai Bhaghubhai Desai and Dolatrai Dajibhai Desai carrying on business as Galiara Electric and Trading Company at Princes Street, Bombay, has been dissolved as from the 18th day of March 1921 so far as concerns the said Chotubhai Bhaghubhai Desai and Dolatrai Dajibhai Desai who retires from the said firm. All debts due to and owing by the said firm will be received and paid respectively by our client K. V. Galiara who will continue to carry on the said business in the old style of Galiara Electric and Trading Company.

Dated the 19th day of March. 1921.

HIRALAL THAKOREDAS & Co., Attorneys for Khimchand Vamalchand Galliara. C8716

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 1008 of 1921 (Shan Ramji Gordhan vs. Kalidas Dayaram and anr.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the shop at Falkland Road near Golpitha, Somji Building:—

A large lot of piece-goods such as prints, satin drills, flannel, poplins, shirt cloth, cotton check, tasa silk, shirting, mulls, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 22nd March, 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO,

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY

Under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway Co and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 22nd and WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of bales of cotton piecegoods, hide and tanned leather, lead sheets, iron sockets, aromatic sticks, machinery, leather laces, coffee, mica, locks, essence of coffee, lengas, hosiery, one case buttons, cricket balls, leather purses, pugrees, brass goongrees, bags of thread, twist, sarees, glass bangles, malas, imitation pearls, iron bands, trunks and boxes, old clothing, umbrellas, English medicines, copper, aluminum and enamelled ware, boots and shoes and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES RED SUSI OF THE MATHURADAS MILLS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha Vrajlal Devcaran, the selling agent of the Mathuradas Mills, and on account and at the risk of Sha Hurgovandas Runchhordas.

12 bales each 80 pieces Red Susi of the Mathuradas Mills No. 2700 24 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES IMITATION VOILES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned.

10 cases Imitation Voiles, 44/46 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AND 144 PIECES OF TIMBER AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 30th and THURSDAY, the 31st instant both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of linseeds, bags of rice, bags of tillseed, bags wheat, bags of hirda, bags of dall, bags of masur, bags of oorid, bags of turmeric, undles of forms, bale of Hessien cloth, cases of luggage, case of machinery, big lot of wooden rafters, bales of cotton piecegoods, cases of tea, bundles of coir ropes, lot of iron pipes, bales of F P cotton, empty wooden casks, case of bangles, bags of singoda, bundles of jogree, bundles of G. I. pipes, bundles of G I bolts, cask of dry dammer, bundles gunny bags, empty wooden cases, bundles of dry hides, iron safe, bundles of brass bars, cases of locks, case of buttons, case of phynile, bags of powder, bundles of teakwood, bags of sweeping grain and doeras of cotton etc etc.

Also 144 pieces of Timber.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1921.

OLD SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

We resharpen Gillette Clemak, Auto Durham, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-9 doz. Under six, As. 2 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillette Bladeuse "Twinplex" Stroper Rs. 11 each. All Post free. MATTHEWS Co., 28, Medows St. (Opp. Cernaglia), Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

21, APOLLO STREET, FORT. Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "MANECK HOUSE" ON GOWALIA TANK ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd day of March 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs J. S. MODY & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the Second Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Narmadashankar Harjiwan Joshi and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Second Mortgagee by the Indenture of second mortgage dated the 16th day of February 1920 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Second Mortgagee of the other part, the undermentioned property, subject to the first mortgage.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and seventy-seven (1677) Square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Cumballa Hill Altmount Road without the Fort and in the registration sub-district of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old No. 583 and 667 New Nos. B/2782 and 3011 Old Survey Nos. 64, 82, 64, and 65 and New Survey No. B/7068 together with the messuages tenements buildings hereditaments structures fixtures and premises, etc. erected and standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward Nos. 3429(1) and 3429 (1A) and Street Nos. 1 and 2 Altmount Road and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Framroz Dinshaw Taraporewalla and others on or towards the West by the property of Ratanji Shapurji Tata on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Shorabji Palanji Frenchman and now Mirza Mahomed Shirazeee and on or towards the South by the Gowalia Tank Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the second mortgagee at their Office in Humum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 PACKAGES COLOURED STRIPED ALPACCA AND 3 PACKAGES WOOLLEN SUITINGS.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

O. O. C. J. Suit No. 3576 of 1920.

Lakhmidas Moolji & Co. ..... Plaintiffs. v.

Haji Abdula Shirazi and Sons ... Defendants.

In pursuance of the decree passed in the above suit dated 1st of March 1921 and by order of the Plaintiffs Messrs Lakhmidas Moolji & Co. and on account and at the risk of the defendants Messrs. Haji Abdula Shirazi & Sons, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY the 22nd March 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), near the baling press in Champa Gully near Mulji Jetha Market.

15 packages coloured striped Alpacca

3 packages woollen suitings.

Terms:—25 per cent deposit and delivery within eight days.

J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents

The Bandman Comedy Co.

-TO-NIGHT AT 9-45

The beautiful English Comedy

"Beauty and the Barge"

By W. W. Jacobs

TO-MORROW NIGHT

The brilliant and Exceedingly funny Military Comedy

"BILLETED"

By F. T. Jersee and H. M. Harwood.

THUR. 24th NIGHT

"THE MIDNIGHT WEDDING"

An original romantic play in 4 Acts

BY WALTER HOWARD

Author of

"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"

SAT. 26th. NIGHT.

By Special Request

The successful comedy in 3 Acts:

"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH".

Prices:—Night at 9-45:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

Cinema Programme

To-day, Wed. & Thurs. at 6-30 p.m.

GOOD FRIDAY at 6-30 & 10-30 p.m.

GRAND SUCCESS OF The 5 Reel Photo-Play:

"PAGAN GOD".

A thrilling drama of International intrigue. Oriental mystery, and love, showing how an American Foiled the Mongolian Revolutionists.

USUAL PRICES.

NOTICE:—There will be no performance by BANDMAN COMEDY CO. on GOOD FRIDAY. But the usual Cinema Programme will be shown at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

Theatre of Varieties.

To-day at 6-30 9-45 p.m. only.

FULL VARIETY BILL

First Time in Bombay

COLYER

and

HODSON

Including Con Colyer the popular Bandman Comedian

in a

MUSICAL COMEDY POT POURRI.

"AROUND THE TOWN"

LAST WEEK, LAST WEEK

ALGERIAN ACROBATS

In Comedy tumbling with performing Fox Terriers.

PATHE GAZETTE

First Time In Bombay

THE LANGDONS

Two Charming Juveniles in Song and Dance.

Popular prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8

Booking at the Theatre.

To-Night

MESSRS. K. D. & BROTHERS OFFER

A MILLION DOLLAR FITZMURICE PARAMOUNT ARTCRAFT PICTURE

"On With The Dance"

A HEART APPEALING STORY OF A BUTTERFLY GIRL!

(6 Reels 6,000 Feet.)

THIS WEEK!

3. The strange romance of a beautiful Russian dancer in America a drama of mystery and tangled lives.

STARRING MAE MURRAY AND DAVID POWELL.

IT IS A TOPPING MILLION DOLLAR PICTURE!

It reminds you of "The Miracle Man" and the "Male and Female" Paramount Production.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

Four Shows To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.).

A lovely Two-Reel Comedy in the programme

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PAEACE OF BOMBAY.

LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

Special Holidays Programme

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

RUKMINI-HARAN

OR

THE TRIUMPH LOVE

IN 7 REEL

PRODUCED BY KOHINOOR

THRILLS LOVE HIGH TENSION DRAMA

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News of the World

Next Week

PATHE SERIAL

ROUTH ROLAND

IN

ROUTH OF THE ROCKIES

TIME

5, 7, 8-45 10-30 p. m. Daily

MATINEES on Bank Holiday and Saturday at 5 and Sunday 3-30 5.15, p. m.

POPULAR PRICES

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"ANITA STEWART"

IN

The Great Drury Lane Drama

"IN OLD KENTUCKY"

THRILLS AND MORE AND MORE THRILLS.

YOU have never seen ANITA STEWART at her greatest until you have seen her as Madge, the whimsical, loving, hard-riding waif from the Kentucky Hills.

THE EMPRESS

POETRY OF MOTION

Friday 25th March

at 3; 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

'EAST LYNNE'

Saturday 26th March

3 4-3c, 6-30 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"Last Days of Pompeii"

Sunday 27th March

3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"Mysteries of Paris"

Monday 28th March

4, 6, 8, and 10 p. m.

"Romeo and Juliet"

Tuesday 29th March

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"Mysteries of Paris"

Wednesday 30th March

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"Sorrows of Satan"

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

presents

TO-NIGHT

and typical mythological production

SHANI PRABHAV

Vividily depicting the influences to the stars over the action of human beings.

SEE it To-night

Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Extra show on Bank holidays at 2-30 p.m.

NEXT WEEK

another Hindi production

VIKRAM SATVA PARIKSHA

a sequel to Shani Prabhav.

Second Week!

To-Night begins the Second Powerful Instalment of Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS' Million Dollar Super-Serial.

"The Hawk's Trail"

(Further 6 parts—6,000 feet)

THE SERIAL HAS BEEN UNANIMOUSLY HAILED A SUCCESS IN ITS VERY FIRST WEEK!

THIS SECOND WEEK IS A WEEK OF REVELATIONS!

It is a Serial Story in 15 Episodes, full of punch, vivacity, action, mystery and romance.

"The Hawk's Trail."

"Don't miss the daintiest, loveliest woman that ever appeared in a serial. See Grace Darmond, playing with KING BAGGOT in "The Hawk's Trail."

SECOND INSTALMENT

The Programme includes a sparkling Comedy.

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road).

Tickets can be reserved at the Globe Cinema or at Messrs. K. D. and Brothers office, Govardhan Building, New Churney Road.

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30; p. m. S. T.

Economic & Financial Review.

IMPERIAL BANK AND PREFERENCE.

BY KRISTODAS

The Indian piece-goods dealers are complaining all over the country that the Imperial Bank of India is evading their demands for advances on imported textiles. It is alleged that an individual loan of 50 to 70 lakhs of rupees has been given to an European importer on a scanty margin. It is none of our business to comment on the risks run by bank managers and directors. We trust, however, that Government will immediately make enquiries about the policy of advances to Indian piece-goods merchants. It is said, with what truth we cannot say, that European managing directors are giving undue facilities to European merchants and are not inclined towards giving similar facilities to Indian merchants. It is natural, we admit, that rumours should be flying about with regard to a new concern specially when the amalgamation of the three Presidency banks has proved an event of no small commercial importance. Our object in drawing the attention of the Government to these rumours is simply to get an authoritative pronouncement either confirming or denying them. The mind of the Indian commercial community is at present in such a perturbed and restless condition of mind that it is in a mood to give credence to any idle rumours, and to nurture their resentment against the Government which, as they believe, has landed them in the present morass. Even though Government cannot move out of the way to remove the present trade depression which hangs like a pall upon the commercial community, they can re-assure the commercial community with regard to the policy followed by the Imperial Bank with regard to advances. One of the principal objects with which the amalgamation of the three presidency banks was effected was that it would pave the way for a greater and greater development of Indian trade and industries. As Mr. Bomanji pointed out before the Babington-Smith Committee banking was one of the greatest needs of this country to remove its economic backwardness and poverty. If the Imperial Bank is pursuing the policy of racial preference on the lines on which the old Presidency banks were going and on the lines naturally followed by the Exchange Banks not much can be expected of the Imperial Bank in the way of help to India in her progress towards commercial and industrial emancipation. It is because of this that a statement will be welcomed giving as far as possible an idea to the public as to how the Imperial Bank is exercising its wide powers in the matter of advances.

MANAGING GOVERNORS.

It is reported that one of the Managing Governors is proceeding to Europe next month. If this is true we should like to emphasize the great desirability of appointing an Indian in his place. This is not a tall order. Neither the Government nor the bank authorities can say that Indians of sufficient merits to occupy such a responsible post cannot be found. It must be remembered that the remuneration paid to a managing Governor is Rs. 10,000 a month which is more than what is paid to Governors even of major provinces. Again take into consideration the exemption from super-tax and other concessions to which they are entitled. Such a princely salary can draw even the best of our financial brains. Not only that, but if an Indian of outstanding merits is called upon to take up such an appointment he will very willingly do it believing that he will be discharging thereby a great duty to his country. Unless the management is divided equally between an Indian managing governor and an European managing governor scope will always remain for making allegations with regard to racial distinctions. This is a matter which must be considered by all our Indian Chambers of Commerce.

It is also desirable that interpellations should be put in the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly enquiring as to what proportion of advances goes to European merchants and what proportion to Indian merchants. It is the duty of Indian governors to see that no injustice is done to their countrymen by the European officials of the Bank. It is highly necessary that the Imperial Bank should have printed Rules stating the terms on which advances will be made to respectable applicants. These rules should be approved by Government and sent to the Indian Chambers of Commerce and commercial Associations for the information of their members. These steps should be taken at once to engender a feeling of confidence in the new institution on the part of the commercial community. The Imperial Bank differs from the rest of the Banks in that it is meant to be a national Bank to which the colossa transaction of the Paper Currency Department will also shortly be transferred. As such its future is vitally bound with the future of our trade and industries and even we may say the happiness of the toiling millions of this country. It is therefore essential that from the very beginning the affairs of the Bank should be above board specially with reference to the racial question and every effect should be made both by the Bank authorities and the Government to make the commercial community feel that the Imperial Bank is their own institution.

THE DUTY ON SILVER.

It was a prophesy freely made in the different markets that a heavy duty would be imposed on the imports of silver in the new budget. Fortunately the Government of India did not succumb to this temptation and remained firm in their loyalty to the principle recently adopted of freedom for imports and exports of precious metals. The exchange situation remains, however, extremely precarious and leads several people to propose abnormal measures to steady the exchange. When proposing such abnormal measures people did not care to enquire if they would lead to disaster in other directions. As one of the easy expedients of steadying the exchange some people have fastened upon the import duty of silver and Mr. Price has given a notice already to introduce a Bill in the Legislative Assembly suggesting a duty of two annas per tola on imports of silver. The financial correspondent of the "Times of India" has very strongly castigated the proposal to temper with the freedom given to this country recently with regard to the movements of precious metals. We should like to draw the attention of our readers to the weighty paragraph in the minority Report of the Babington-Smith Committee, "The Duty on silver as carried out in practice is objectionable in other ways. When imported silver is reported the duty paid on importation cannot be recovered in full, thus placing an unfair burden on the Indian purchaser. In consequence of this inability to recover the duty in full on re-exports, the Indian silver market is placed at a disadvantage in competition with silver markets elsewhere, leading frequently to silver being retained in India when it might be re-exported. This disadvantage to the market reacts on holders of silver when they have occasion to dispose of their holdings, because, although they have paid the duty at the time of purchase, they may find when they come to sell that purchasers will deduct the duty from the market price on the ground that silver may have to be sold abroad in competition with other silver markets." The situation is in no way changed since the paragraph was written protesting against the then existing duty. The Indian Merchants' Chamber has sent a strong telegram to the Government of India warning them against meddling with the freedom of movements of precious metals and so has the Calcutta Bullion Merchants' Association. It must not be supposed that it is only the interests of Bullion Merchants which dictates the protest. The national interests also are concerned primarily. It must be remembered that Bombay is on her way to becoming the silver market of the world. Upto this time all our business in silver is being done through London and it was one of the great grievances of non-official witnesses before the Babington-Smith Currency Committee and also of Mr. Dadiba Dalal before the Chamberlain Commission that the Government of India did not make their purchases of silver in Bombay. It is surely suicidal for us to prevent the imports of silver by artificial means and stand in the way of Bombay's coming to her own with regard to silver. The country is not being drained of gold. It is surely a profitable commercial transaction to send out gold at a higher rate that what it was purchased for. The recent heavy imports of silver need not lead any one to suppose that artificially stopping the imports will help in steadying the exchange for any considerable period of time. These heavy imports during the recent months were due to the rumoured imposition of duty on silver which led people to order out large consignments. Artificially restricting the imports, therefore, will not now help in steadying exchange for any considerable period of time. One may similarly suggest restrictions on the imports of piece-goods as has been done by the Madras Piece-goods Association or the restriction of luxuries altogether. We have reaped enough of disaster from the policy of the Government of meddling with the freedom of movements of the Exchange and of precious metals. We must cry halt to any new suggestion for Government enterprises for re-bunghing again in a fresh direction.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

"Where There's a Will"

A Drama of Thrills featuring

LUCIAN ALBERT

The Strong Man SANSONIA

The Rival to MACISTE

No. 13 LANCE PRIVATE

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

In his greatest Three Reel-Comedy

A Hilarious burlesque of Charlie in the trenches

"SHOULDER ARMS"

3 Reels of indescribable humour and terrific finish when CHARLIE captures THE KAISER.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

Liverpool, 17th March 1921

To-day's prices.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indians	100
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES

Mid American	—
Egyptian F.G.F. Spot Quiet	8 11
New York 11 a.m. Sakolas	15.00

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	12.00
	July	12.48
	Oct	14.92
	May.	11.61
	July	12.01

London, Thursday 17th March 1921

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following result :—

Total Bullion	£128,300,000	No change	
Public Deposits	£18,900,000	Inc.	1,000000
Other do	£107,300,000	"	2,900,000
Govt. Securities	£23,500,000	"	15,700,000
Other do	£102,100,000	"	8,400,000
Notes and Gold	£18,700,000	-	2,400,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 15% of the Liabilities

COTTON

London, 17th March 1921

Rentes 3%	—47 3/4 Ex
Bar Silver Spot	—32 1/4
" 2 months hence	—31 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—	—Quiet
Discount, Bank of England Rate	—7
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	—6 1/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	—6 1/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	—7 1/8
" " " " 6 "	—7 1/2
Interest day to day loans	—
" 7 day Market loans	—
Continental and Speculative selling	
Indian Bazaar buying	—

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, 17th March, 1921

M.G. Bengal, Good	—	—	4.10
" " Fully Good	—	—	4.60
" " Fine	—	—	4.85
" No. 1 Comra, Good	—	—	5.10
" " " Fully Good	—	—	5.60
" " " Fine	—	—	5.85
" Broach, Good	—	—	6.40
" " Fully Good	—	—	6.65
" " Fine	—	—	6.90
" Scinde, Good	—	—	3.98
" " Fully Good	—	—	4.45
" " Fine	—	—	4.73

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 17th March 1921

To-day's price.

Mar.	—	—	—	13.70
Apl.	—	—	—	13.56
May	—	—	—	13.45
June	—	—	—	13.55
July	—	—	—	13.65
Aug.	—	—	—	13.80
Sept.	—	—	—	14.00
Oct.	—	—	—	14.25
Nov.	—	—	—	14.30

WHEAT.

London, 17th Mar. 1921

Barletta Russo—62 1/2	—	—	£72-6
Australian	—	—	£72/6
Kamoni Barley Quoted	—	—	85
Argentine	—	—	70
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F.	—	—	—
Do. Red Karachi	—	—	73

Tone :—Quiet

SHARES.

London, 17th March, 1921

Chartered Bank	—	—	£14 1-2
Hongkong Bank	—	—	£96 ex
National Bank	—	—	£36 1-2

SEEDS.

London, 17th March, 1921.

BAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	—
" m/a quoted	£ 16 1/2
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzera, 416 lbs,	
" ex-Ship m/a	—£18/—
BAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs	
" ex-Ship m/a	£ 14 1-2
TONE OF RAPESEED :—Steadily held	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex.	
" Ship m a	£19 1-4
TONE OF LINSEED :—held for advance slow	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata)	
" m a slow	—£16
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound	
" delivered per tone m/a Sellers	—£ 9 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED :— m a Quoted	—£17 1/2

METALS

London, 17th March, 1921

English best Selected Copper	—	—	£67 1/8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	—	—	£66 1/4
Copper Brazicts	—	—	£114
Yellow Metal	—	—	£10 1/2
Hard Spelter	—	—	£50
Corrugated Sheets	—	—	£27

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90.	—	—	72
Victory Bonds 4%	—	—	77 3/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	—	—	87
Consols 2 1/2%	—	—	48
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	—	—	35
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	—	—	66 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	—	—	48 1/4

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris—Francs — 58.35

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May 11 1/4

Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. 12 3/4

Tone :—Steady buyers

London, 18th March, 1921.

On London as Paris	—	—	58 38
" Italy	—	—	99 25
" Germany	—	—	246 62
Rentes 5% London Price—			42
Discounts	—	—	unchanged

New York, 18th March 1921

Demand Bills — — 396 87

Liverpool, 18th March 1921.

Mid Americans — 2 8/06

Egyptian F. G Sakellaridis — 13 00

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 17th March 1921

Months.	To-day's prices.
Mar.	7.13
Apl.	7.67
May	7.77
June	7.89
July	7.92
Aug.	7.97
Sep.	8.00
Oct.	8.03
Nov.	8.02
Dec.	8.12
Jan.	8.15
Feb.	8.18

Tone :—Steady

AMERICAN MARKET

New York, 17th March, 1921

To-day's prices.

Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports	—	12,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—	6,000
" to Continent	—	30,000
Futures at New York May	—	11.31
Futures at New York July	—	12.25
Oct	—	12.75
Spot Cotton at New York	—	11.60
" Orleans	—	11.00
Future at New Orleans May.	—	11.38
" July	—	11.89
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality	—	5 1/2
Demand Bills	—	390.25
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined	—	99.1/2
" " " Foreign	—	53 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATION

London, 19th March 1921

Stockholm	—	—	17.03
Christiania	—	—	24.43
Amsterdam	—	—	11 36
Switzerland	—	—	22 25
Belgium	—	—	53 95
Athens	—	—	52 25
Petrograd	—	—	—
Germany	—	—	—
Austria	—	—	—
Italy	—	—	—
Paris	—	—	—

EXCHANGE

London, 16th March 1921.

On London at Paris	—	—	56 42
" Italy	—	—	95 75
" Germany	—	—	244 00

New York, 16th March 1921

Demand Bills — — 391.12

Weltavreden, 18th March 1921.

Sugar Market Continues depressed, only second hand transactions taking place during last few days business done about 4000 tons superior new crop June — — — 20 1/4

Ex Godown Bar — — 21

Market remains without prospects until end April when exact output cuba crop May be known. At present Miss Crop is 400000 tons below last years out put prospects Java Crop favourable many factories especially West Java Expecting early campaign [illegible] New crop of trust factories [illegible] 50 000 piculs of which 132 000.000 [illegible] superior 101.000.000 Browns of this up to present sold 5.000.000 piculs superior 1.805,000 Channel 1.678000 muscovados 40000 Syrup Sugar

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATION

London, 18th March 1921

Stockholm	—	—	17 16
Christiania	—	—	24 49
Amsterdam	—	—	11 36
Switzerland	—	—	22 59
Belgium	—	—	53 83
Athens	—	—	52 25
Petrograd	—	—	—
Paris	—	—	—
Italy	—	—	—
Germany	—	—	—
Austria	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, 20th March, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m., 10 a. m. 2 p m, 4 p. m. and 10 p m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	—	29.844 inches
Temperature of Air	—	81.5 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	—	75.1 "
Dew Point	—	72 0 "
Relative humidity of Air	—	0 749 "
Extent of cloud sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	—	2 6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	—	87 5 "
Minimum do. do.	—	76.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NW, ESE, W
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	—	128 miles

The examination of the New Howrah Bridge proposals is continued in the March issue of "The Indian and Eastern Engineer", the chief discussion being the respective merits of Sir Bradford Leslie's design as against that of Mr. Mott's.

"We're so glad you are getting well again, Daddy."

What a feeling of satisfaction it is to a man who has been "nervy" and run-down to find he is getting back his normal health and vigour.

'Wincarnis' offers renewed health to men who are

"Nervy" and Run-down.

Run-down vitality of the body and impaired nervous energy, both indicate that the vitality of the body and the nerve force of the nervous system have been used up quicker than they can be replaced.

The daily wear and tear of the system must be counter-balanced by the production in the body of *a continuous supply of new* vitality and *new* nerve force.

When the supply is inadequate, you get "nervy" and run-down

But 'Wincarnis' offers renewed vitality to body and brain

Because 'Wincarnis' possesses a four-fold power—it is a Tonic, a Restorative, a Blood-builder and a Nerve invigorator—all in one. Thus it promotes *new* strength, *new* rich blood, *new* nerve force and *new* vitality That is why over 10,000 Doctors recommend 'Wincarnis

Don't be handicapped in your daily duties by being "nervy" or run-down

Take advantage of the new and vigorous health 'Wincarnis' offers you

But be *sure* you get 'Wincarnis *Shun substitutes.*

WINCARNIS

'The Wine of Life'

Can be obtained of all Druggists, Stores, Bazaars, &c.

Made in England by

COLEMAN & CO., LTD., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, Eng.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 21st March, 1921 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the north of the division and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect except at Delhi. Temperature is much higher than usual both by day and by night. Hissar reporting a maximum temperature of 104 deg. which is 14 deg. above normal. There has been a duststorm at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature is higher than usual both by day and by night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in south and east Rajputana. Day temperature is normal at Karachi, but considerably higher than usual elsewhere, Bikaner reporting a maximum temperature of 106 deg. which is 13 deg. above normal; night temperature is higher than usual over the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded at some stations in Kathiawar. The air remains damper than usual over the division. Day temperature is below normal at Surat and Veraval and above it elsewhere; night temperature is higher than usual at Veraval and in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is either normal or in slight defect. Temperature is higher than usual both by day and by night.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south of the division. Humidity and temperature remain nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south of the division. Humidity is in defect at most stations. Day temperature is higher than usual in the north of the division, Ahmednagar reporting a maximum temperature of 110 deg. which is 14 deg. above normal; night temperature is above the average in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. The depression in the Punjab is giving heavy cloud in the north of the division and some duststorms have occurred there and in Baluchistan. Skies are also lightly clouded in the south Punjab and lower Sind and at some stations in Kathiawar and the Peninsula. Temperature remains higher than usual generally to the north of the latitude of Bombay, the excess above normal being considerable in the Punjab.

Forecast.—Conditions are favourable for duststorms in the Punjab and the adjacent districts. A few falls of rain may occur in the extreme north.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 20th March 1921.

Weather remains disturbed from Persia to Kashmir. Local rain and snow have fallen in Kashmir and a few falls have occurred in the North-West Frontier Provisces, Tenasserim, Assam, Bengal and Mysore.

Chief amounts are:—Silcher, Jessore half an inch; Sonamarg three quarters; Dras a half; Drosh a quarter and Chitaldrug a half. Temperature remains about ten degrees above normal in northwest India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 21st. MARCH 1921.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of Past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Actual for 24 hours.	Rainfall. Departure from Normals since 1st June.
EAST COAST—					
Beshire	85.7	57.0	66		4.04	—4.62
Do. ( )						
Jask	91.7	62.0	58		0.06	—3.64
Do. ( )						
Muskat	85.2	75.0	41		0.17	—2.88
Do. (10th)	90.0	75.8	34		0.17	—2.86
PUNJAB—						
Multan	94.0	61.7	66		0.06	—1.78
Rawalpindi	84.0	49.0	35		2.56	—3.62
Lahore	89.0	55.3	51		4.01	—1.82
Hissar	90.3	53.0	65		0.11	—1.55
Ambala	87.0	48.0	57		1.34	—1.54
Delhi	89	52.2	75		1.35	—1.36
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	97	46.1	59		1.6	—1.18
Manipuri	98	63.0	55		1.2	—0.80
Jhansi	94	54.4	44		0.34	+1.76
Cawnpore	79	64.7	76		2.61	+0.64
Allahabad	98	66.0	65		2.09	—0.97
SIND-RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	96	64.2	38		0	—1.80
Karachi	88	74.6	79		0.39	—1.06
Ajmer	90	57.0	36		0.42	—1.03
Jaipur	96	66.0	27		0.4	—0.95
Kotah	82	70.0	18		0.00	—.47
Mount Abu	84	66.8	17		0	—1.44
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96	67.3	30		0	—0.46
Dwarka	90	74.8	37		0	—0.40
Veraval	90	72.0	90		0	—0.41
Rajkot	90	64.0	99		0	—0.45
Bhavnagar Pass	93	70.0	74		0	—0.46
Surat	98	70.0	79		0.07	—0.33
Ahmedabad	97	67.8	83		0	—0.36
Deesa	97	65.0	85		0	—0.50
Neemuch	99	70.0	76		0.02	—0.74
Indore	101	66.1	50		0.47	—0.54
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	104	61.0	31		1.16	—1.34
Saugor	103	66.8	30		0.80	—1.20
Hoshangabad	103	64.4	45		0.35	—0.93
Khandwa	104	70.0	25		0.44	—0.75
Akola	100	67.0	34		0.10	—1.79
Amraoti	98	67.0	27		0.06	—1.98
Nagpur	98	70.4	26		0.34	—1.56
Chanda	97	67.0	70		0.18	—0.26
Raipur	98	66.0	35		0.26	+0.63
KONKAN—						
Bombay	100	78.0	81		0	—0.95
Mahableshwar	98	63.0	89		0	—1.88
Ratnagiri	99	69.0	57		0.15	—1.04
Karwar	101	74.8	85		0	—1.96
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Hyderabad	98	67.9	29		0	—1.33
Wellington	94	64.0	49		0.11	—1.15
Ahmednagar	97	61.0	72		0	—1.88
Poona	101	69.1	49		1.09	—1.41
Sholapur	101	69.1	49		2	—1.89
Bijapur	98	68.0	85		0.01	—1.41
Belgaum	98	60.7	80		0	—1.20
Anantapur	101	67.1	28		0	—1.77
Hyderabad (Deccan)	105	69.5	45		0.48	—2.35
Hyderabad	101	67.5	77		0.91		
SOUTH INTERIOR PENINSULA—						
Madras	91	69.7	67		5.77	+1.96
Calicut	89	74.1	56	0.10	6.61	+6.90
Cochin	92	77.1	76		16.57	+4.19
Colombo	88	74.2	95		20.38	+5.08
MADRAS EXPOSED MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Hanligram	90	67.1	82		1.73	—2.65
Bellary	103	67.9	52		0.38	—1.87
Jagdapah	101	70.2	54		2.10	—1.87
Kodai	68	58.1	84		26.07	+15.28
Nagpore	91	66.0	68		3.60	—0.14
Coimbatore	96	70.0	70		11.88	+5.78
Trichinopoly	97	76.0	78		27.01	+13.67
Negapatam	89	78.7	20		61.40	+36.35

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The Circulation must be amongst those that have the highest purchasing power &

The Bombay Chronicle HAS IT.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Penetrates without Rubbing.

Just a few drops of Sloan's on the painful spot and the pain stops. It is really wonderful how quickly Sloan's acts. No need to rub it in—laid on lightly it penetrates to the bone and brings relief at once.

"Relieved Lumbago."

Mrs. A. Clark, 8, Picton St., Lomond Grove, Camberwell, S.E., writes:—"My husband was suffering from Lumbago in a very bad way and I am very thankful to say that after using Sloan's Liniment it relieved him, after trying several others. I would not be without it in the house."

Rheumatism in the Arm.

Mr. Smyth, Dunedin Terrace, Bangor, Co. Down, writes:—"My Mother was suffering from acute Rheumatism in the arm and she tried all kinds of medicine and embrocation without any effect. I am pleased to say Sloan's Liniment relieved her at once. She would not now be without it."

Sloan's Liniment is excellent for Sprains, Bruises, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, or pain of any kind.

Sold by all Chemists and bazaars.

Representatives for India:—MULLER & PHIPPS (India), Ltd., 24-16 Green St., Bombay; 21 Old Court House St., Calcutta; and Branches.

She is Thriving on Mellin's Food

VERA HALL 6 months old

Mrs. J. Hall, of 50, Monkswell St., Liverpool, writes: "Mellin's has done wonders for baby."

There is really no 'wonder' at all; it is simply that Mellin's Food, when properly prepared, offers all the life-giving principles and necessary constituents of healthy mother's milk, and offers them in the form best calculated to render prompt and lasting benefit.

Let 'Mellin's' work wonders for YOUR child.

Mellin's Food

Every mother should read the "Care of Infants in India," gladly sent FREE by

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Ghosh Dastider & Co.,

Manufacturers of:—

Ivory Brooch with names Re. 1, Buttons, Chains, Combs, Bangles, Toys, etc. Repairings are undertaken. Special rates to wholesale buyers.

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(Registered, December 1911)

HEAD OFFICE—The Central Bank Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
LOCAL BRANCHES—(1) Mandvi, (2) Zaveri Bazar (3) Dalal street.
BRANCHES—Amritsar, Calcutta, Jharia, Karachi, Lahore and Lyallpur.
LONDON AGENTS—The London Joint City and Midland Bank Ltd.
NEW YORK AGENTS—The Equitable Trust Company of New York.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL		Rs.	1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL		„	1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL		„	49,99,000
RESERVE FUND		„	20,00,000
DEPOSITS (31-12 20)		„	10,93,81,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS—for Rs. 5,000 and over are received for 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

PURCHASE AND SALE of securities at best rates available effected without commission.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA,
Managing Director.

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Simple method of testing Tinctura is to write with it and after 24 hours put the paper in water, the itching of the written ink will be as black as anything and permanent. Other cheap inks will not even stand this test as they contain only colour and no fixing agents.

TRY A BOTTLE OF "TINCTURA"

Price Rupee one only.

25% goes to the

Lok. TILAK Fund

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419 Thakurdwar Road, BOMBAY 2.

Build up YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Ordinary General Meeting of the Phoenix Mills and the Dawn Mills, 143 Esplanade Road, 4 p.m. and 4-15 p.m. respectively.
Condolence Meeting re: Talaat Pasha, Chhota Kabristan, 9-10 p.m.

Annual meeting of the European Association, St. George's Hospital N. R. Hall, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Mar. 24.

Easter Eve:—Banks closed.
Mails for Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, L. Marque's etc., also for S. Africa close at 9 a.m.
The s.s. Somali with mails of the 3rd instant expected to arrive at 5 a.m.

FRIDAY, Mar. 25.

Good Friday:—Bank closed.

SATURDAY, Mar. 26.

Easter:—Banks closed.

Dometic Occurrence.

REQUIEM MASS.

Wednesday the 23rd March being the first Anniversary of the late Mrs. Rose Angela Preyra there will be a Requiem Mass at 7-30 a.m. in the Church of our Lady of Salvation, Dadar—Relatives and Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

R2766

CITY MORTALITY.

Total mortality for the city of Bombay was 196 as against 117 on the corresponding day last year and 175 in 1919. 7 attack and 5 death from plague and 5 attacks and 4 deaths from small pox were registered.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.

The Institute Luso Indiano will hold its Easter Dance on Sunday, the 27th instant in the Hall of the Institute. Members can obtain tickets of admission from the Secretary or at the Hall of the institute.

GRANT ROAD TERMINAL SCHEME COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the members of the above Committee will be held in the Rooms of Sir Dinshaw Petit's Office, Hornby Road, on Thursday the 24th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

To consider:—(a) Mr. Monie the Development Officer's letter to the President of the Committee.

(b) Any other matter that navy be brought forward with the permission of the President.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of this Society at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day at the Bai Bhikhaiji Shapurji Bengalli Buildings for the Parsi Girls Schools Association Fort School in Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, B.A., on "Some historic aspects of the Persian Empire," being his second lecture on the subject. The lecture will be illustrated by the Lantern as per printed programme. All are cordially invited to attend.

FOUR PATHANS COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad disposed of the case in which five Pathans, Sharifkhan, Barkazikhan, Salimkhan, Saherkhan and Akbarkhan, were charged with murdering another Pathan named Jamrozkhan, a watchman on night duty in a house at DeLisle Road Cross Lane, who was found lying dead on his charpoy with his head battered.

The Magistrate on the evidence convicted and committed the first four accused to the Sessions for trial and acquitted the fifth for want of sufficient evidence against him.

CHARKHAS AT CHEAP PRICES.

There were many local inquiries for Charkha (spinning wheel) and different sizes and kinds of charkas appear to have been made to meet the heavy demand. The principal thing required in a charkha is that wheel should turn smoothly and easily and by less turns and in a short time more yarn could be spun. In the beginning a charkha cost more due to more expenses but now materials and other expenses being economically managed, it can be prepared for Rs. 5 five only and is available at Swadeshi Sabha, Fort, Bombay.

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICINE.

Mr. B. B. Desai of the Swadeshi Sabha writes as follow:—

Several letters for free medicine for Influenza are being received from Kathiawad, so all those who are in need of medicine are requested to apply immediately to the Secretary Humanitarian League, Rajkot, with whom a large stock has already been kept. Therefore no medicine for Kathiawad will be directly despatched from Bombay. The attention of the general public is drawn to the fact that this medicine is given for absolutely free distribution to the poor and needy.

It also appears from several letters received by us that Influenza has again appeared in certain parts—mostly in the interior of Gujrat. Recognised Institutions in the District are therefore requested to make efforts to send volunteers in the interior to distribute free medicine to the poor and needy.

Medicine can be had from Swadeshi Sabha, Fort, Bombay.

DISCHARGED PATIENT DIES OF PNEUMONIA

On Saturday at the Coroner's Court, an inquest was held on the body of J. Ambretto Francis, a Goan, aged about forty-five, who died at the J. J. Hospital where he had been admitted on the 14th instant, with a contused wound on the left side of the head and abrasions on the right elbow, nose and upper lip. It is alleged that on the 14th instant about 6-30 p.m. when the deceased was going out he was assaulted by J. V. Pais and A. Pais, two brothers, who were living in the deceased's neighbourhood at Mount Road. One of the brothers, it is alleged, struck the deceased with a bamboo on the head, and he fell on the ground when his wife came and removed him to the J. J. Hospital. His wound was dressed and he was allowed to go home. After three days the deceased began to get fever and fainting fits. He was again taken to the hospital where he was detained for treatment.

The medical evidence showed that the deceased was suffering from symptoms of pneumonia when he was admitted to the hospital and that pneumonia was the cause of death with which the assault had nothing to do.

A verdict of death from pneumonia was returned by the jury.

[redacted]ld news of the loss of "Hong Moh" [redacted] the ship wrecked on Lamock Is[redacted]8 miles from Swaton. Captain [redacted]among the lost, also 800 [redacted] mist prevailed at the [redacted] it is surmised that [redacted] steam for Amoy, [redacted]

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEERS' SPLENDID WORK.

WARM TRIBUTE BY MR. PICKTHALL.

At a special performance of the Indian film "Rukmini Haran or The Triumph of Love" given yesterday afternoon at the Imperial Cinema Lamington Road on behalf of the Swarajya Sabha Volunteers, medals were presented to the manager of the Imperial Cinema Theatre and to the proprietor of the film for their patriotic collaboration on the occasion. Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall had been invited to preside on the occasion.

After the presentation of the medals Mr. V. A. Desai, the popular captain of the Swarajya Sabha Volunteers, in a brief speech of thanks to Mr. Pickthall and the audience, said that Mr. Pickthall's predecessor, their great leader, Mr. B. G. Horniman, had he been present, could have testified to the good service done by the S. S. Volunteers in the past; and since Mr. Pickthall had come to the "Chronicle" he had paid the volunteers high compliments on more than one occasion, especially at the time when unfortunate disturbance had occurred at public lectures in Bombay and well-known speakers were unable to obtain a hearing. After that compliment had been paid to his boys, he (Mr. Desai) had been asked by the Press Association to undertake the keeping order at a meeting at the Excellsior at which leaders of all shades of opinion were to be present. He confessed he had approached the task with some misgiving, but he was glad to say that the meeting had been perfectly orderly, thanks largely to the work done by the volunteers.

MR. PICKTHALL'S APPRECIATION.

Mr. Pickthall, replying said that he was heartily glad of the opportunity now given him to pay another compliment to the Swarajya Sabha Volunteers. He had seen their work both here and at Nagpur, where he and Mrs. Pickthall, strangers in the country and ignorant of the language would often have been lost amid the crowd but for the good offices of the volunteers. They come to look to the volunteers, as strangers in the streets of London look to the policemen, for direction and assistance and never had a volunteer been found to fail them. They were living in wonderful times. That which had never yet been won except by violence, was being won in India by non-violence, and not the least wonderful sign of the times was this non-violent army their unarmed but truly soldierlike volunteers. He himself had been a soldier—of the violent sort—and he knew what soldierlike smartness and discipline were.

SPIRIT OF SERVICE.

He admired the soldierlike bearing and discipline of the Swarajya Sabha volunteers but he admired still more their gentleness, their courtesy, their readiness to be of help to anyone in need. Without discipline no such thing as freedom could exist. But there were two kinds of discipline. There was the kind of discipline which meant blind obedience to an order for some purpose altogether foreign to one's will or knowledge. India had had too much already of that kind of discipline. But there was the discipline which came from within, the discipline of a common purpose, making men submit to orders for a purpose known and approved for the common good—the kind of discipline which came from the cooperation of a man's own will (in Latin, voluntas). That was the discipline implied in the very word "volunteer"; and that was what he admired in Indian volunteers particularly. He hoped the movement would go on extending till it included all the youth of India. He hoped ere long to see the day when every man woman and child in India would be, in fact, Swarajya volunteers in a free country.

ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

SPECIAL SESSION TO BE HELD AT MEERUT.

The Secretary of the Provincial Khilafat Committee, Meerut has sent us the following for publication:—

According to the resolution passed by the Central Khilafat Committee at Lucknow, the Special session of the All-India Khilafat Conference will be held at Meerut to consider important matters. 7th, 8th and 9th April 1921 has been fixed for the same. The sitting of the provincial Khilafat Conference will also take place on the 9th. Ulamas and Hindu and Mahommedan Leaders of India are requested to kindly attend. Khilafat Committees of all the Provinces are requested to send their delegates. The Khilafat Committees of Agra will issue only two delegates forms for each District Khilafat Committee and one for each Muffasil Khilafat Committee.

Boarding, lodging and conveyance will be provided free to the Delegates, distinguished guests and Ulamas. Other visitors who wish to attend the Conference from outside will be charged Rs. 3 per day for Board and residence. Those who wish to become members of the Reception Committee should send Rs. 10 with their names and addresses at the earliest opportunity. The names of the delegates should reach here on or before the 25th March 1921.

BOMBAY GURUKULA VIDYALAYA.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBBATION.

The Tenth Anniversary of the Gurukula Vidyalaya will be celebrated on 25th, 26th and 27th March, 1921 at Santa Cruz.

The public are requested to witness the practical work the Gurukula has been doing during the past ten years. Learned lecturers, speakers and musicians are specially invited. The Brahmacharis of the Institution will show off their physical and intellectual development to impress on the public what immense good such Institutions can render to Society. Special trains are expected to run between Bombay and Santa Cruz on the said days. The undersigned cordially invites the public to attend this "Kumbha-mela" of the Bombay Presidency.

EXCHANGE MUDDLE.

CONGRESS RESOLUTION UPHELD.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Draft Resolution Committee appointed by the Congress Sub-Committee on Exchange at its overnight sitting, met at noon yesterday, and discussed for nearly four hours the text of the resolution—it was rather a long statement—that had to be placed before the Committee.

The Committee resumed its sittings at about 4 p.m. and sat until late in the evening. The attendance was even better than on Sunday and the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, which had held aloof on the first day, sent three Indian representatives—Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thackersey (Vice-Chairman) and Messrs. Goculdas Jivraj and Lalji Govindji—to take part in the proceedings. Mr. Hansraj Pragji took the Chair, and in opening the proceedings, he briefly indicated the nature and scope of the recommendations that had been adopted by the Draft Committee.

Mr. Girdharilal then read some letters and telegrams he had received since the Committee had adjourned last. Among these were a letter from Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and a telegram from Mr. Ramji Kalyanji of Madras. Later in the evening the receipt of two telegrams from Calcutta—one from Messrs. Chakravarti and Jitendralal Banerjea (both members of the original Sub-Committee) and another from the Marwari Association. The latter, while expressing inability to attend, expressed disapproval of the recommendation to refuse payment of the Bills. Mr. Manmohandas connected unity and Co-operation among the mercantile community and declared that the Government was to blame for the situation that had been brought about by its miscalculations.

DISCUSSION ON DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS.

The statement of draft recommendations was then admitted for discussion. It consisted of three parts, first, the preamble continuing a string of reasons why the Committee, after carefully considering the question with the assistance and advice of experts, thought it was unnecessary to suggest any modifications in the terms of the Congress. The second part referred to the sins of commission and omission on the part of the Government, and the third part contained the conclusions arrived at by the Committee.

The reasons which influenced the Committee in arriving at the decision to support the Congress resolution were mainly the enormous loss to the country occasioned by the sale of Reverse Councils; revaluation of Government reserves on a basis of two-shilling exchange, and the consequent writing down of securities; recasting of Government accounts on the new exchange ratio; fixing of the value of the sovereign at Rs. 10; the amendment of the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Acts tending to the same object, and the calculation of the sovereign at Rs. 10 for postal money order purposes.

SACRIFICE OF INDIAN INTERESTS.

In the second part, the Committee declared that Government had been operating in the interests of the United Kingdom, deliberately keeping back the gold that should have blowed into India in the course of trade, inspite of the protests of the whole country. The Committee laid considerable stress on the injustice of Government's policy in making free use of Indian foodstuffs, raw materials and munitions during the war in the interests not only of England but also her Allies, while keeping Exchange artificially down at low rates and thereby force India to accept such rates when other countries such as Japan and Canada were paid in their own currencies. Reference was allso made to the policy of Government in depriving India of the opportunity of freely importing precious metals and stones including pearls and the deep and grave injustice that had deliberately been done to India all these years.

INDIA'S LOSS OF 40 TO 50 CRORES!

The Committee declared that the opportunity afforded by the sale of Reverse Councils was used to compel India to submit to the liquidation of debts at 16 to 18 pence per rupees for the supplies she had made to England and her Allies, and the loss of 40 to 50 crores occasioned thereby should be made good by the British Treasury. Last, but not least, the Sub-Committee wished to point out how merchants in the United Kingdom obtained during the war higher rates and allowances on all orders form India for goods, under false pretences or deliberate misrepresentations, often evading and even repudiating their contracts, disregarding all known canons of commercial morality, but Indian merchants were not actuated similarly, and their action was the inevitable result of natural causes or of a circumstances and policies over which people have no control.

DUTY OF GOVT. TO MAKE GOOD LOSS.

Having thus cleared the position, the Committee recommended that it was the duty of Government to protest the interests of the country against outsiders, and it was bound, legally and morally, to make good the losses the country had suffered from its misguided interference in matters of currency and exchange. Indian merchants were urged to stand firm and show a united front in the face of all difficulties and not to accept individual settlements with the shippers exporters and suppliers, but to insist that all arrangements must be arrived at through their own associations in each trade centre. The next recommendation was to the effect that breach of the previous requirement should be prevented by resort to the usual Panchayati methods known to the trade, and urged members to enforce combined decisions on all the merchants. In the event of Government with a view to help European merchants, taking any steps to set up special courts or give legal and other facilities to them, the Committee called on the Indian merchants to have nothing to do with such courts and otherwise help each other in all matters against their adversaries.

SETTLEMENT ON RUPEE BASIS.

The Committee suggested that all commercial obligations should be expressed in terms of the rupee and settled on the rupee basis; until the establishment of a gold currency and the opening of a free gold mint. Until the exchange question was satisfactorily settled, merchants should not place orders for foreign goods (several members declaring especially against British goods), and to relieve the critial situation. Government, it declared, was in justice bound to provide sufficient funds out of the Gold Standard Reserve and other sterling holdings to ensure the convertibility of the rupee at the rate of Rupees ten sovereign, and that the Imperial Bank of India should be asked to assist Indian merchants in tiding over the crisis and securing a resumption of normal trade relations.

"GOVT. ALONE RESPONSIBLE."

It was also declared that Indian merchants, not being a party to Government's arbitrary interference with the natural course of the Exchange, but, on the contrary, being the victims of circumstances, were not guilty of any moral defaction, and that Government alone was responsible for the moral and legal consequences arising from the situation. Indian dealers, it was added, did not repudiate their obligations, but they only demanded that they should be given the rates for which the Government had pledged itself. These were in the main the principal recommendations which were adopted with almost complete unanimity. On one or two points especially, such as individual settlements and suspension of further orders for foreign goods, there was useful, and occasionally, animated discussion, and all the recommendations were adopted after they were discussed seriatim.

The meeting terminated, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman and another to Mr. Girdharilal and the mofussil representatives, for the trouble they had put themselves to, to be present at the meeting, were adopted.

TO-DAY'S INFORMAL MEETING.

Before the meeting dispersed, however, it was announced that an informal meeting of the representatives present in Bombay would be held this evening at 5 p.m. at Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey's office, Hamum Street, to discuss the discrability of forming a Central Association of the importers of and dealers in foreign goods.

AS THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

"GRUMPY"

"Grumpy" a play in four acts by Hodges and Wigney was performed by the Bandman Comedy Company last night at the Excelsior Theatre As the Bandman Comedy prolongs its stay we find that its acting is getting better and better. Mr. David Keir as Bullivant (Grumpy) was very good. His restrained sort of humour and his funny facial expressions were meant to show that beneath an absurd, Grumpy old man, there lay the first class criminal lawyer. His valet, Ruddock, with his dozing eyes, his stoop, and his dull voice was played by Carl Lawson. The hissing Mr. Twiss is quite clever and agile as Jarvis. All the women acted well. There was Miss Beryl Barraclough playing the part of Virginia Bullivant, the grand daughter of Grumpy. She was full of naivete and life Miss Violet Pratt as Susan was most impudent and saucy-looking. We only regretted, that she does not possess a *retrousse* nose. And finally, there was Miss Lohan Stanbridge who, as Merridiew was as comic and buxom a cook as ever.

A part of the dialogue might be safely cut out by the management. Because as it is, the play went on until it was a little past midnight. That is a little too late for the Bombay public.

OTTAMA'S TRIAL.

HARTAL AT RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March 21.

To-day being fixed for U. Ottama's trial before Paypon Magistrate, almost all shops in Rangoon have been closed, including Indian and Chinese. Some European firms to avoid trouble gave Burmese employees a day's leave Many motor drivers in private employ asked or took leave. Few taxis are available. The same conditions obtain in other centres. No disturbances or gatherings of people have been reported.

Tuesday and Wednesday are Burmese holidays when business will be much restricted. The Burma Urban Cooperative Bank, Rasgoon, also closed to-day along with its branches. Boycott of British goods has been advocated at several meetings. Application for bail on behalf of U. Ottama has been refused by the District Magistrate and District Judge. Six Burman Barristers left Rangoon on Sunday to undertake defence for Ottama.

MODERATES' CONFERENCE.

INVITATION BEING ISSUED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 21.

An invitation to the forthcoming Conference of the Moderate party is being issued over forty-four signatures, including Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Mandi, Maharaja Bahadur Kshaunish Ray of Nadia, Maharaja Sir Prodyet Kumar Tagore, Maharaja Bahadur Jagadindra Nath Ray, Raja Pramada Nath Ray, Raja Manmatha Nath Ray Chaudhuri, Sir Rurendra Nath Bannerjea, Mr. Provash Chandra Mitter, Kumar Sibshekhareswar Ray, Mr. Ghaneshwam Das Birla, Raja Reshee Case Law, Sir Habiram Goneka, Kumar Manindra Chandra Sinha, Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitter, Sir Nilratan Sircar, Principal Heremba Chandra Maitra, Mr. S. R. Das, Sir Deva Prosad Sarvadhikary, Kumar Aurun Chandra Singha, Rai Janaki Nath Ray Bahadur, Maulvi Fazlul Huq, Sir B. C. Mitter and Rev. B. A. Nag.

GWALIAR RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, March 21.

THE BAHREIN PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs

For Maiden Arabs.

Mr. Smile's LOGIC 8-7 Bowley 1
Mr A K Dakayel's VICTORIOUS 8-12, Northmore 2
Mr. R. Dakeel's JULMOOD 8-7 Donnelly ... 3

Messrs Nusserwanjee's Woodrow 8-7, Bardenl

Also Ran:—Wordi 8/0 carried 8/7), Jericho 8/0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Logic, sixes Victorious and Jericho, longer odds against others.

The Race:—Julmood was first out with Woodrow and Victorious. From the distance Logic came to front from Victorious and Julmood and won by one length, three-fourth length and four lengths.

Time:—1min. 25 1/5secs.

THE BEIRUT PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance

Rs. 1,000 to winer, Rs. 300 to the second Rs. 200 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the third Division.

Messrs. Ebrahimji and Ghaswala's HONEYSUCKLE 8-0 Morris 1
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's TOP NOTCH 8-0. Bowley 2
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's CALIFORNIA 9-6 J. Flynn 3
Mr. Gahagan's Sammy 8-7 Bullock 4

Also Ran:—Merle 8/11, Lord Belmore 8/3, Cartridge 8/0, Peace Day 7/13, Royalty 7/7, Buttonwood 7/7 (carried 7/8), Duke of Sparta 7/4 (carried 7/11), Shah 7/2.

Betting: Three against Merle, Top Notch, fives against California, Honeysuckle, longer prices against others.

The Race:—Merle led off from Top Notch, Honeysuckle and Buttonwood Near the turn, Royalty and Buttonwood collided unhorsing their respective riders Hoyt and Donnelly In the run home Sammy and Honeysuckle came with rush, the latter stayed to win from Top Notch by three-fourth length, half length and one length.

Time:—1min. 23 secs.

SIR APPAJI SITOLE CUP Distance 1 Mile.

Cup valued Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,200 to the winner, Rs. 400 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third A Handicap race for country-brides.

Maharaja Patiala's RED DUKE 10-2 Barden 1
Mr. Basheer Ali's BLACK FRIAR 8-5, Morris 2
Col. Iqbal Mohdkhan's SWEET APPLE 80 Flynn 3

Also Ran:—Discarded 10/12 Black Stone, Toddy 7/.

Betting: Two to one against Discarded and Blackfriar, fives against others.

The Race:—Discarded cut out the race from Sweet Apple and Red Duke well into the straight when Red Duke came to the fore with Black Friar and Sweet Apple on his girths. They made a great race home. Won by half length, half length.

Time:—1 minute 47 1/5 seconds.

THE BEYRUT PLATE. Div. II.) Distance furlongs.

Mr. H. Jaffer's FATTAHABAD 7-6, Meekings 1
Mr. Gokuldas' NOOWAR 7-12 Harrison ... 2
Mr. Oosman's BUTTERCUP 7-10 Mujeed 3

Messrs Noble and Ismail's Spinner 7/12, Barden 4

Also Ran: Yadghar 7/12, Rajkumar 7/11, Buttercup 7/10, Baby Grand 7/9.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Yadhgar, three to one against Fattahabad, fours Noowar, tens against others.

The Race:—As they were let go Yadhgar jumped to the fore from Fattahabad and Spinner. Entering straight Fattahbad took up command from Noowar and Yadhgar. Latter was done and passed by Spinner and Buttercup. Won by four lengths, one and half lengths, and three lengths.

Time:—1 min. 22 1/2 secs.

THE GWALIOR CUP. Distance 7 furlongs.

A Cup valued Rs. 750 and Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,000 to the second and Rs. 500 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Hasting's GUNDA 7-12, Bullock 1
Mr. Bashirali's DOUBLE WIN 8-10, Harrison 2
Mr. Begmahomed's MIM 7-9 M. Hoyt 3
Mr. Pechey's Balira 9/0 J. Flynn 4

Also Ran: Lady Myra 9/ Tete Monte 9/1, No Ball 8/11, White Bell 8/6 Trahan 8/4, Troop Leader 7/ Overoft 7/9 (carried 7/4),.

The race: As they were let go Balira raced from Double Win and Tete Monte. At the bend Tete Monte was running prominently for a time with Gunda. On the rails from half distance Gunda took up the lead from Double Win and Mim and won a good race by three quarter length, and half length between the second and third. Balira finished fourth, one length away.

Bettings: Evens No Ball, threes Tete Monte, fours White Ball, eight to one Gunda and Lady Myra, sevens Mim and Balira, longer odds against others.

Time.—1 min. 29 seconds.

THE BEYRUT PLATE. (Div III.) 6 furlongs.

Mr. Smile's HONEY 7-5 (carried 7-9) Bullock 1
Mr .Goculdass' MAGE 8-5 Harrison 2
Raja Sripalsingh's RAINBOW 9/0 Trahan 3
Mr. S N Mahomed's Palace 8-10 J. Flynn ... 4

Also Ran: Lamington 8/11, Jerwan 8/8, Swan 7/13, Sharaban 7/11, Ayala 7/11.

Betting: Three to two against Honey, fives Rainbow, Lamington, Jerwan and Wage. Longer prices against the others.

The Race:—Mage was first to show out from Rainbow and Ayala. From distance Honey came up to the leader and ran a great race home staying to beat Mage by a short head, and 1/4 length.

Time:—1 min. 28 seconds.

THE MASCUT PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Rs. 1,200 to winner Rs. 400 to the second Rs. 200 to the third. A handicap race for Div. II Arabs.

Mr. Nasim Saleh's BLACK IVORY 9-0, Bowley 1
Mr. M Goculdas' ROYAL COURT 8-10, Trahan 1
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's TIIT BITS Bullock 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' Dickson 7-12 Harrison ... 4

Also Ran:—Marmora 7-4 Najdi 7/0.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Black Ivory, 5 to 2 Tit Bits, Dickson, fours Royal Court, tens against others.

The Race:—Royal Court did the running from Tit Bits and Dickson well into the straight, when Black Ivory moved up and went to the front and won easily by two and a half lengths, half a length and a short head.

Time:—1min. 38 secs.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT

R. I. M. DOCKYARD (4) BEAT Y. M. C. A. HEADQUARTERS (1.)

Play in connection with the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Gymkhana ground before a fairly large crowd of spectators. The contestants in the days match were R. I. M. Dockyard and Y. M. C. A. Headquarters. As both the teams had shown fairly good form in the preliminary round it was expected that the contest between the two teams would provide exhilarating hockey, but the event proved otherwise for the game was not of a very interesting discription.

The R. I. M. Dockyard team proved too strong a combination for the Y. M. C. A. and the resultant score—four goals to nil—affords a true reflex of the estate of affairs. The initial exchanges were of an even character and there was nothing to point out that in the later stages the Y. M. C. A. would surrender at discretion to their opponents. The R. I. M. scored two goals in each half. One notable feature of the game was that the defeated side were having most of the attack and that they gave very anxious moments to the winners. The apparent anomaly of the defeat is to be explained by the facts that firstly the Y. M. C. A. defence was very weak and secondly their forwards failed miserably in the striking circle. Chances to score they had in plenty—but lacking in that determined aggressiveness and polished stick-work so essential to victory they were not able to convert their numerous chances except in one case. The R. I. M. men played a good game—but they have not much to plume themselves on their easy win against such a palpably weak combination.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Play began punctually at 5-30 p.m. The initial operations, gave no decided advantage to either team—the runs with the ball mostly ending in innocuous passes along the wings. The Y. M. C. A. got the first chance to score off a beautiful centuring by Kelly their right winger—but as there was no response from Rodgers and Hyde this chance went a begging. After ten minutes of indifferent play the R. I. M. drew first blood as the result of concerted action between the mid-fielders Netcher, Cannel and Whitaker—the last mentioned landing a powerful shot in the goal. A period of even exchanges followed in which the attack was alternately taken up by either side. But a few minutes before half-time the R. I. M. scored their second goal—Cannell their excellent centre forward being responsible for the shot.

When ends were changed after half-time the Y. M. C. A. played for all they were worth to reduce the lead secured by their opponents, but lacking in finishing power and stamina all their efforts were rendered futile by the stout defence set up by the R. I. M. backs, Gabriel and Hartley distinguishing themselves well in this department. The Y. M. C. A. also shared some of the attack but the R. I. M. custodian Caneiro proved himself too good to be beaten and on three occasions at least he saved what otherwise would have been certain goals by smartly kicking away the ball. The R. I. M. men every now and then took up the attack and they scored two more goals in the second moiety which fell to the lot of Neitcher and White respectively. The last goal by White the right winger was the result of an exceedingly pretty and difficult shot secured as the result of very skillful play. The Y. M. C. A. could respond only with a solitary goal. Ford deftly evading the defence ran at a terrific speed and at last succeeded in netting a goal. Both the goal-keepers played good games and saved their sides from many ugly corners.

The score at the end was

R. I. M. Dockyard—4.
Y. M. C. A. Headquarters—1.

The sides were:—

R. I. M. DOCKYARD.

Goal:—Caneiro.
Full Backs:—Grabiel, Atkinson.
Half Backs:—Hartley, Callingham, Selkirk.
Forwards:—Whyte, Netscher, Cannell, Whitaker, Clynes.

Y. M. C. A. HEADQUARTERS.

Goal:—Gannon.
Full Backs:—Moulton, Delagmougred.
Half Backs:—Gale, V. Kelly, White.
Forwards:—C. Kelly, Ford, Rodgers, Hyde, Hierlylehey.
Umpires:—Major Brough and Mr. N. R. Bhattacharjee.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

5-30 p.m. Y. M. C. A. Procter Branch v. Missing Links.

We have been requested to announce that the Karachi Rangers have decided ot to participate in the tournament and that consequently they have been scratched.

Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur, a prominent citizen of Burdwan and a leading Moderate died on Sunday in Calcutta at the age of seventy-seven. He had a stroke of apoplexy on Thursday when he was about to go out to attend a Bengal Legislative Council of which he was an elected member.

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MANAGER,

"The Bombay Chronicle."

1st February, 1921.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March 22, 1921.

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL NAVY.

One of the problems which the Imperial Conference which meets in June next will be called upon to discuss will be, it is stated, that of Naval policy in relation to the Empire as a whole and cooperation with the Dominions in the evolution of what may be regarded as the Imperial Navy. India will be "represented" at the Conference and the decisions that may be arrived at will be binding on her, in spite of the fact that her so-called representatives at the Conference will be either self-chosen officials or the nominees of Government and will not be able to exercise the same independence of judgment that we may expect from the delegates of self-governing Dominions. Mr. Sastri has been nominated as one of India's representatives. Mr. Sastri's recent activities or rather inactivities, and especially his gross mishandling of the question of repressive legislation, are not calculated to inspire confidence in his countrymen that their interests will be in safe hands. In fact, the interests of India are never likely to be fully safeguarded by nominees of the Government of India. The voice of India will only be felt in the counsels of the Empire when she is represented by men who enjoy the full confidence of the people and who speak at the table of the Imperial Conference as representatives of a fully self-governing country.

In the meanwhile, there are good grounds to fear that attempts will be made by statesmen of the Imperialist school to saddle fresh burdens on India, in the shape of an enlarged navy in her waters, on the plea of "patriotism" and "sacrifice for the Empire". In the course of the debate on military expenditure, the Commander-in-Chief of India referred, it will be remembered, to the "small" sum, i.e., £1,00,000, which India pays for the naval defence of her shores, clearly insinuating thereby that India makes an inadequate contribution to the Royal Navy. Lord Rawlinson is not the first nor is he alone at present in making such an insinuation, though he ought to have known better. We should like to know if any of the self-governing Dominions are contributing to the naval defence of either their own shores or of the Empire even to the extent that India does, apart from the heavy military burdens that she shoulders on the Empire's account. Lord Rawlinson cannot but be aware that Canada spends only about one per cent. of her total revenue ($3,252,000 out of 312,946,000 in 1918-19) on Defence, naval, military and air, and that Australia's expenditure on the same account does not exceed 7 per cent. (£3 million out of £44 million in 1918-19). We pointed out the other day that the United Kingdom itself, with the burden of the whole Empire resting on its shoulders, did not spend more than 16 per cent of its total revenue and 19 per cent of its total expenditure, on military, naval and air defence in 1920-21. Now, what do we find in the case of India? In 1920-21 this country spent as much as 63 per cent of her total revenues and 42 per cent of her total expenditure, on the army and air forces, the naval contribution of £1,00,000 being not included in these figures. We should like to know if any country within or without the Empire devotes so much of her resources to "national" defence, as India does at the present day—and that without her people being allowed to have any control over the expenditure on and the composition of the army.

It is adding insult to injury to pretend and an affront to india's intelligence to tell her, that her costly military establishment is for her own defence and not for that that of the Empire. If India has her obligations to the Empire, so have the Dominions. But why are they not called upon to make sacrifices for the Empire to the same extent as India? Is it because the mother-country considers them her real daughters, while India is only a step-daughter? And yet British statesmen are not ashamed of charging India with ingratitude with regard to the protection afforded to her shores by the Royal Navy.

is stated that the lines on which it is proposed to proceed in envolving an Imperial Navy, are towards "the development of the Dominion's Navies under the administrative and executive command of their own officers, each separate navy being the responsibility of its own Government and imbued with the particular characteristics and spirit of its own people; all, however, working in close cooperation under the guidance of the common doctrine." If India is to make any further contribution to naval defence, she will insist that the policy outlined above should be made applicable to her also in common with the Dominions and that this policy should be carried out not only in the letter but also in the spirit. If Imperial statesmen are not prepared to do justice to India in this respect, Indians will be compelled to regard whatever contributions their country may be obliged to make to the Navy more as an extortion than as a willing sacrifice.

THE SPIRIT OF ISLAM.

The meeting to be held to-night at Chota Kabrastan in memory of H. H. Talaat Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier of Turkey, who was lately murdered in Berlin, will serve to show the world the solidarity of Muslim feeling, if any cynics still were left to doubt it, and also the reality of the desire for Eastern progress. For Talaat Pasha stood for the new spirit in Islam without which Turkey could have been destroyed by Europe through defeat and tyranny. Those who knew the Turkish Empire in the dark days of the Hamidian despotism know that the Turks defended their position with despair in those days. Even the Khalifah regarded the Islamic Power as doomed, and he and his advisers struggled only to defer its agony. Then the new spirit came, not in the rulers but among the people—a sudden consciousness of their shortcomings and a clear perception that, but for those shortcomings, they would have defeated Europe, the resolution to get rid of those shortcomings to shake off the paralysing habit which had grown on them of resignation to conditions plainly evil, and the faith in Allah's promise that those who strive for human progress constantly and unselfishly shall have success in this world and the next. No-one can say that these ideas originated anywhere save in the Coran, and no-one can say that they are anti-human or iniquitous. Yet their spread in Turkey and throughout the Eastern world has been denounced by Europe as a "danger," and men like Talaat, Mahmud Shevket, Mustafa Kemal and others have been treated by the Powers of Europe as so many outlaws; not only that but they have been denounced as enemies of Islam—the fact is patent in the wartime propanganda of the Allies—as if the spirit of energy and hope were not the very essence of Islam, and resignation but the symptom of despair, a feeling which is assigned in the Coran exclusively to infidels. That the enemies of Islam should counsel resignation to the injured Muslims is but natural, but it would be matter for extreme surprise if Muslims listened to them. The Turks have lost their greatest men by murder, they have lost enormously by war and massacre; they have even reached a pass where one can truly say that if they are not helped they will be soon exterminated. All this was done to them in the vain hope to extirpate the new progressive spirit in Islam which is the old, true spirit of Islam revived after the lapse of centuries. That spirit is so far from being extirpated that it has spread like wildfire through all Asia and North Africa. And if the Turkish race is doomed to perish now, the torch of progress which they lighted will be carried on by all the millions of Islam until the East once more outshines the West. Therefore, the martyrs of the great Islamic Revolution have not died in vain. "The sequel is in your life," say the Arabs when a good man dies. The sequel to the life of such a man as Talaat is in the life of all the millions who profess Islam, of all the millions of the people of the East who hope, and are prepared to strive, for human brotherhood.

Notes of the Day.

Exit Bonar Law.

The retirement of Mr. Bonar Law, owing to ill-health, will not, it is stated, affect the Coalition. This remains to be seen, but there is no doubt that it will seriously weaken the power of the Unionist party in British politics. If the Unionist party is distinguished for anything at present, it is for its lack of men of commanding personality. Barring Mr. Balfour, the Cecil brothers and, to some extent, Lord Curzon, the other leaders of the party are men of second-rate abilities. Among these the most eminent is Mr. Bonar Law who, however, has outshone them all by his extraordinary capacity for work. If infinite capacity for taking pains is a sure sign of genius, Mr. Bonar Law may be said to be a genius. However that may be, there is no member of the British Government who has worked so earnestly and so devotedly as Mr. Bonar Law. The influence and power of Parliament have weakened during the Lloyd-Georgian regime and the Premier has been fortunate in having a subservient Parliament to deal with. But this good fortune he owes in no little measure to the influence of Mr. Bonar Law over his party and the manner in which he has managed the majority in Parliament—for even a subservient Parliament requires to be "managed". Mr. Lloyd George has thus special reasons to be grateful to Mr. Bonar Law for the service he rendered to him and his Cabinet. But what of the price paid for the service? It is seen in compromises which have contributed to the failure of the Allies in regard to the Peace settlement, and in the tragic bungling of the Irish problem, not to speak of other things.

Who Takes the Palm?

"New India" assures us that "no local Government can approach the United Provinces in the measures taken to counteract the (Non-Cooperation) movement." In proof of this statement our contemporary mentions the fact that this Government have passed the largest number of orders—over 70, it believes—against the propagandists of Non-Cooperation. We cannot really say whether Sir Harcourt Butler's or Lord Sinha's Government take the palm in the campaign against the Non-Cooperation movement, but there is no doubt that the former are enthusiastically following the footsteps of the latter, to whom the credit of setting the ball in motion actually belongs. While Lord Sinha's Government, as if struck by the enormity of their own recklessness, are showing signs of slackening, Sir Harcourt's administration, with the whole weight of the Moderates-cum-cooperationists' support behind them, are going head down as it were, against the Non-Cooperators. They have done with the lesser fry of the Kisans and like agitators and now are engaged in dealing with the bigger ones, like Pandit Javharlal Nehru and Mr. Mohamed Ali. We publish to-day full details of the process by which the District Magistrate of Aligarh has sought to gag Mr. Mohamed Ali. If any refutation were needed of the preposterous plea of the Magistrate that Mr. Mohamed Ali's speeches would disturb the peace and order of the place he visited, it is furnished not only by the complete *hartal* which prevailed, subsequent to this order, at the place which he was prevented from visiting, but also by the total absence of any untoward incident at the demonstration which the people of the neighbouring district held in his honour immediately after the attempt to gag him. It is plain to the meanest understanding that the authorities have begun to persecute the Non-Cooperators not because they are really apprehensive of the disturbance of public tranquillity at the hands of these Non-Cooperators, but because they have resolved not to tolerate the propagation of the gospel of Non-Cooperation. The bureaucracy, thus, is carrying the war really against ideas and the freedom of conscience and does not hesitate to suppress these by the armoury of repressive weapons, with which it has been arming itself all these years. We challenge the supporters and admirers of Sir Harcourt Butler's Government to produce a tittle of evidence to show that there really could have been any apprehension of disturbance in the villages which Mr. Mohamed Ali was visiting. [illegible] as a result of his speeches. On the other hand, the villagers were only too eager to hear him and honour him. The use of Section 144 in these circumstances is sheer abuse of power and constitutes a barefaced attempt to put down freedom of speech by executive fiat. The bureaucracy, by such demonstration of force, is setting a bad example to the masses of this country.

Out of Touch.

For the Government of India to pretend—as evidenced in Sir William Vincent's reply to a question in the Council of State—that only from the notice of a resolution in the Legislative Assembly they are able to infer that there is "a school of public opinion" (*sic*) in this country demanding the return of Indian troops employed overseas, shows that either they are wholly out of touch with public opinion in India or they deliberately seek to minimise the strength of the demand. Ever since the close of the war, and especially during the last one and a half years, the Indian public, through the Press and the platform, have been incessantly demanding the immediate recall of Indian troops stationed abroad. Not only has the Indian National Congress passed resolutions making such a demand, but public meetings have been held in many places in India, including Bombay, endorsing this demand. The Indian Press too has also been agitating unceasingly for the withdrawal of troops. A great demonstration of Indians was also held in London towards the end of 1919, when the Indian deputations were there, and His Majesty's Government and the Secretary of State were apprised of the Indian feeling on the subject. If the Government of India are unaware of all this agitation in India and abroad, that is because they have pursued the ostrich-like policy of ignoring passing events. There are none so blind as those who *will* not see.

Coal Shortage in Bombay.

The industrial public in Bombay is much alarmed at the continued shortage of coal in the city. Owing principally to the insane proposition in the budget to levy a surtax on the coal carried by the railways, the price of this prime necessary of industry has been rising within the last fortnight till it threatens an absolute famine, greater in intensity and degree than even that during the war period. In Ahmedabad the entire mill industry has apparently felt the pinch, and judging from the position in Bombay to-day, there is every reason to apprehend a much more serious shortage here. The policy of coal control leads to favouritism and discriminations, not to mention more culpable defects,—a fact which condemns it beyond redemption, though there are not wanting shrewd industrialists who opine that the present trouble has been intentionally created to obtain a further lease of life for the policy of control with its concomitant of rationing. The public is unable to understand the reasons for the continued shortage of waggon-supply, and is consequently apt to believe all sorts of rumours about Frontier troubles developing into a great war, and what not. It is highly desirable, therefore, as much in the interests of the industrial life of the city as in that of the Government Department concerned that the earliest possible opportunity be taken to explain to the public why the waggon-supply, after two years of demobilisation, is still so limited, why the policy of control operates so as to prohibit practically the landing without license of coal actually in the harbour of Bombay.

The Sydenham College.

The Government of Bombay are to be congratulated on the appointment of Mr. M. L. Tannan as Principal of the Sydenham College of Commerce. We had heard more than one disquieting rumour about an attempt to foist upon this institution a European head in place of the late Mr. Anstey, under a mistaken and unjustifiable notion of prestige. Even now the appointment is not quite final. But in view of Mr. Tannan's services in the institution, in view of the undoubted qualifications for administrative and educational work of which he has given evidence, we think, in the circumstances, Government could not have made a better choice. The Sydenham College has in the past provoked more than one unfavourable criticism. We are by no means certain that the expenditure on the College is in reality absolutely above every reproach of waste. Nor are we convinced about the disappearance of the notion held by many an official in this country, and also by the late Mr. Anstey, namely, that efficiency increases in direct ratio with expenditure. The actual work done by individual professors in this College, in the course of the year, is ridiculously and disproportionately small, however much it may be camouflaged under the pretexts of classes and seminars. If the authorities do not consider the staff of the College excessive we would at least point out that the amount of work that could be rendered by this staff might be considerably increased without the slightest prejudice to the efficiency of the lectures, or the quality of the lectures. In a college dealing with topical questions of immediate material public importance as the Sydenham College does, there is room for expansion in the courses which must not be restricted by the hard and fast lines of a University curriculum. We sincerely trust that in the Sydenham College, with its Indian Principal and the entire staff of highly educated Indians, the educational needs of the country will not be neglected. We hope Mr. Tannan will boldly adopt a policy of liberalising the institution till it becomes a national institution in the truest sense of the term. With one solitary exception, practically the entire staff now consists of men with high degrees in the special branches they have adopted; and the country would be much disappointed if from such a body of men it obtains little beyond second-hand retailing of exploded doctrines of economic and political science, and imitation principles of administrative organisation of the College.

Groping in the Dark.

A perusal of the debate on the Finance Bill in the Legislative Assembly would show that there have hardly evolved as yet regular schools of economic thinkers among the Indian members. A member who may be espousing at one moment free trade principles, will be found a few minutes later expressing sentiments which would do credit to a whole-hogging protectionist. Take the debate on the motion to raise the *ad valorem* import duty from 11 to 12½ per cent. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. N. M. Joshi and Drs. Nandlal and Gour were ranged on one side, opposing the motion, while Messrs. Samarth, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, J. Chowdhury, Girdharilal and Coteligam were ranged on the other, whole-heartedly favouring it. Similar obliteration of political party lines was observed in connection with some other items of debate. It is obvious that the majority of members of the Legislative Assembly, whether Indian or European, have as yet no very pronounced ideas on the subject of Free Trade and Protection, and that they are mostly groping in the dark, prompted by either self-interest or the instinct of national self-protection. Regarding the proposed enhancement of the *ad valorem* duty, which the Finance Member appeared personally to favour, the marked cleavage of opinion among the Moderates was unfortunate. Those who supported the enhancement failed to realise that they would have been guilty of abetting Government in their extravagance by providing them with more funds than they had themselves asked for. The enhancement was defended on the ground of uncertainty of exchange and consequent risk of failure to realise the estimated revenues. But, why should the Assembly impose additional burdens on the already over-burdened taxpayer, in anticipation of an event which may never come to pass? Would it not be better to wait till the end and see what deficit the Budget has to face and then adopt whatever measures are needed to cope with the situation? With more funds in their pockets than they had applied for, would not the wasters, in the great spending departments, go on merrily with their game, making hay while the sun shone? We are glad that the proposal was ultimately thrown out by the Assembly.

Sugar and Tea.

The Assembly did well to negative the proposal to enhance the import duty on sugar from 15 to 25 per cent. The enhancement was urged on the ground that it would help indigenous sugar and would also bring a big sum to the revenues. No doubt, the sugar industry in this country is in a nascent condition and its development is greatly handicapped by foreign competition. But too much protection, like too much of every thing else, would do more harm than good. The development of the industry is not an object in itself—it must confer some benefit by cheapening the cost of living. By enhancing the import duty out of all reasonable proportion, there is every likelihood of our killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, i.e., foreign sugar. As pointed out by Mr. Innes, the imposition of a high duty like 25 per cent., when there is a world shortage of sugar, may result in foreign sugar being diverted from Indian markets to other countries and this may entail loss of revenue, while the price of indigenous sugar would keep up at a high level because of the abnormal demand. It would be wise, therefore, for this country to proceed rather cautiously in the present unsettled conditions and watch the result of each step. If the present 15 per cent. duty proves of real help to the industry and at the same time does not raise the price of sugar, as a whole, beyond reasonable limits, we shall be in a better position at the end of the year to judge whether an enhancement can be safely attempted. As for the complaint against the export duty on tea, it had really no legs to stand upon. The agitation, which has been kept up for some months both in this country and in England, hollow on the face of it. It was [illegible] by the planters for selfish [illegible] depression in the trade is [illegible] away and the conclusion [illegible] Russian trade agreement [illegible] banish the gloom. [illegible] ket will now be [illegible] tea.

TURKISH NATIONALISTS LEAVE LONDON.

GRATITUDE FOR SYMPATHETIC HEARING.

BEKIR SAMI BEY INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 21.

A journey of at least five weeks lies before the Turkish delegation headed by Bekir Sami Bey, which leaves London this morning, to lay the proposed modifications in the Treaty of Sevres before the Turkish Nationalist Parliament. After four days in Paris and two in Rome the delegation will proceed by steamer to Adalia and thence by carriage over the rough mountain roads into the heart of Asia Minor. They expect to reach Angora at the end of April, when the terms of the Allies will be discussed at a special session of the National Assembly.

Bekir Sami Bey is fully sensible of the efforts of Britain at the London conference to secure concessions for Turkey and both he and the other members of the delegation have expressed their gratitude for the sympathetic hearing they obtained, daring the negotiations which resulted in sweeping modifications in the Treaty.

Interviewed by a correspondent of the "Daily Express", Bekir Sami Bey said:—

"We hope we are carrying peace to Angora. We leave London with the firm impression that Britain desires to deal fairly with Turkey and we shall make this clear to the population of Anatolia with whom rests the final decision. We greatly appreciate our reception here. We have tried to show that we fully realise the policy and aspirations of Britain in the East and it is our desire to further, instead of retard, her interests. The feeling throughout the entire Moslem world will be altered by the realisation of Britain's friendship for Turkey. It is not too much to prophesy that the unrest in India will be diminished seventy-five per cent."

INDIAN COURT DIVORCE CASES IN ENGLAND.

VALIDATING BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. March 21.

In the House of Commons Sir J. D. Rees asked what action would be taken in view of the decision recently affirmed by the Courts that the divorces granted by the Indian High Courts to Europeans technically undomiciled in India are invalid in Britain.

Mr. Montagu replied that it was proposed to ask Parliament to pass a validating Act and necessary steps were being taken without delay.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT NICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 21.

Nice.—The Malaya with the Duke of Connaught on board arrived at Ville Franche this morning. The prefect of the Alpes Maritimes greeted the Duke of Connaught on behalf of the French Government.

AMERICA AND ALLIED RELATIONSHIP.

ATTEMPTS TO BREED DISSENSION CONDEMNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 21.

New York.—A huge gathering, headed by the American Legion, assembled in the Madison Square Garden, yesterday evening. General Pershing addressed the gathering, and there was great demonstration when mothers wearing gold stars in recognition of their sons lost in the war marched in procession round an amphitheatre. The crowds outside listened to impromptu addresses. The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the mischievous propaganda and resenting the disloyal attempts to breed dissension between America and the Allies.

FIRES IN OUTSKIRTS OF LONDON.

ATTRIBUTED TO SINN FEIN INCENDIARISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 21.

Last night seven fires broke out simultaneously in the Surrey outskirts of London and large valuable stocks were burned. The outbreaks are attributed to Sinn Fein incendiarism.

CABLE ITEMS.

London March 19:—Nine stacks on a farm at Bexley were also destroyed by fire last night, and it is believed that the fire was the work of incendiaries.

London March 19:—In the Inter-Varsity Athletic Sports, to-day, the Queen's Club, Oxford and Cambridge tied with five events each.

GEORGIA AND THE BOLSHEVIKS.

A 24 HOURS' ARMISTICE.

PEACE POURPARLERS IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 17.
Recd. 9-20 a.m., March 21.

It is understood that twenty-four hour armistice has been concluded between Georgia and the Bolsheviks and that peace pourparlers are in progress, but no details are yet to hand. Batum appears to be in the danger of falling into the hands of the Bolsheviks if peace does not materialise.

PLEBISCITE IN UPPER SILICIA

POSSIBILITY OF FRICTION BETWEEN GERMANS AND POLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 21.

There are prospects of fierce collisions between the Poles and the Germans during the plebiscite which begins in Upper Silesia to-morrow. The area comprises 50,000 square miles and a population of two and a half million. Both sides are conducting a fierce last minute propaganda.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

FINAL TREATY SIGNED ON FRIDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 21.

Warsaw.—The Final Treaty between Russia and Poland was signed at Riga, yesterday evening, and is the result of negotiations which have been in progress since November 12th. The Treaty provides that thirty million gold roubles shall be paid to Polland within a year, and other provisions are largely identical with the preliminary Treaty which was signed last October.

"POLAND INDEPENDENT AT LAST."

Domsk, the Chief Police Delegate, in a speech, said that Poland had at last gained independence, and hoped to live on friendly terms with Russia. She would give freedom to all nationalities within her borders.

The Diet has voted for the new Polish constitution.

RUSSIAN GOLD TEST CASE.

TO BE DECIDED IN ENGLISH COURTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 21.

M. Krassin interviewed in London, hoped that the test case regarding the Russian Gold, and also two cases regarding the attachment of consignments of timber and ponossium, bought in England last year, would be decided in the English Courts next week.

He said that pending the decisions all contracts, even the contract with Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth's, for the repair of Russian locomotives, had to be delayed owing to the risk of attachment, and the Russian locomotives were at the present time being repaired at Reval or in Germany. M. Krassin declared that in spite of the difficulties of trassport owing to the shortage of fuel, those who asserted that Russia had nothing to export would be surprised before summer was finished.

PROTECTION OF SIKH SHRINES

THROUGH ACT OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 20.

A communique states that the question of the possibility of an ordinance to provide for the immediate consideration of urgent cases connected with the Shikh Shrines has been discussed more than once during the last week between the members of the Punjab Government and the Sikh members of the Council. It has been decided by the Government that emergent legislation of this character should take the form of an Act of the Provincial legislature, other than an Ordinance by the Governor General. The Legislative Council has been adjourned till 5th. April in order to allow a Bill to be prepared in consultation with persons interested and presented to the Council on that date.

BANGABASI DEFAMATION CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 19.

At the High Court to-day Justice Greaves delivered judgment in the Bangabasi defamation case. This suit was brought by Dinjendranath Ghose, Police Inspector, against the Editor, proprietor and printer of the vernacular newspaper "Bangabasi" to recover from the defendants Rs. 5,000 as damages for libel. The alleged libels were in connection with the police searches which followed the looting of the market in the village of Chilmari. Charges made against the plaintiff in the paper were oppression on women, taking bribes, and prosecuting innocent persons for failing to pay bribes. After the reviewing evidence His Lordship held that the defendants failed to substantiate the charges and the plaintiff was entitled to damages. The suit was decree in full with costs.

NAVY ESTIMATES DEBATE.

MR. ASQUITH ON REDUCTION.

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S FEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 21.

In the course of the debate on the navy estimates, Mr. Asquith emphasised that the present was the most favourable opportunity to reduce the ample margin of naval strength held by America and Britain over all other Powers as a fratricidal strife between the two great English-speaking peoples was an absolute impossibility.

Sir Edward Carson declared that 1921 was the most critical year that the navy had faced in the whole of its history. It would be the greatest catastrophe to become a second naval power. He was not confident that the estimates even maintained that standard. He pointed out that in 1925 the United States would have eighteen most modern capital ships, Japan eleven and Britain five.

Replying, Sir James Craig said that not a single member of the Board of Admiralty would have signed the estimates unless he had been satisfied that they safeguarded imperial interests.

BENGAL CONFERECE.

MR. PAL'S SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 21.

The Bengal Provincial Conference will be held at Barrisolon the 25th inst. The question, how far the Congress resolution is binding on the provinces will come for discussion at the Conference.

Babu Bepin Chunder Pal is expected to formulate a scheme. He is not against the proposal of a Round Table Conference with officials and Moderates. His intepretations of Non-cooperation will elicit much criticism.

A Conference of the Moderate party will be held in Calcutta on 29th instant. The Conference will make practical suggestions with regard to all India as well as provincial finances and also will make suggestions for the material and moral advancement of the province and house spirit of self-help.

The Conference will take up the question of reconstruction of rural areas with a view to improve the economic condition and vocational education. The Conference will also consider questions of administrative reforms, as also questions of sanitation, education, and medical relief in rural areas. It will consider methods to be adopted to combat the Non-cooperation movement.

DAVIS CUP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 20.

The United States Lawn Tennis Association has cabled to the All-India Lawn Tennis Association that ties of the Davis Cup are as follows: (1) Argentine Bye, (2) Denmark Bye (3) Spain versus British Isles, (4) Australasia versus Canada, (5) Japan versus Phellipines (6) Czecho Slovaksa versus Belgium (7) India bye (8) France bye. India will therefore meet France in second round which must be finished by the 6th of August.

FINANCE BILL.

TO BE CONSIDERED BY COUNCIL TO-MORROW.

INFORMAL DISCUSSION TO-DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 21.

The Council of State met to-day to transact official business only. Nine questions appear on the order paper. Haji Mohmad Ismail Khan took the oath of allegiance.

Replying to Mr. Maung Po Bye, the Commander-in-Chief said the Government contemplated shifting of the site of the Cantonment in Rangoon, but no decision has yet been reached.

Mr. Sarma replying to Lala Sukbir Singh said the attention of the local Government has been drawn to the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee regarding legislation on the system of land revenue.

INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

The Secretary read a message from the lower House recommending to this House to have a joint committee on the Indian Factories Act.

Mr. Chatterji, Secretary for Industries, moved that the Council of State agreed to the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly to refer the Indian Factories Act Amendment Bill to a joint committee, consisting of twelve members, of whom the following six be nominated to represent the Council of State:—Sir Alexander Murray, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Kale, Mr. Moncriffe, Mr. Smith and the mover (Mr. Chatterji). The mover said the Bill had been already circulated among the members, and was merely consequential on the resolutions agreed to by this House one month ago, ratifying the draft convention of the Washington Labour Conference.

Mr. Lalubhai supported emphasising that the inspection staff should be absolutely impartial. The House agreed to the resolution

The Secretary to the Council read a message from the Assembly, saying that they had passed the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill, the Procedure Code Amendment Bill as pased by the Upper House. The Secretary also laid on the table the Calcutta University Bill passed by the Assembly.

CONSIDERATION OF FINANCE BILL.

At this stage Mr. Cook, Financial Secretary, asked the President to excercise his descrecion to suspend the existing rules to make it possible for the Finance Bill, as passed by the Assembly, to be taken into consideration by the Upper House on Wednesday the 23rd March. He pointed the urgent necessity of getting this Bill passed and assented by the Governor-General before the end of this month, for otherwise the Government would lose revenue to the extent of 75 lakhs of rupees. He said the Bill as originally circulated to the House had been amended by the Assembly in the matter of details, but the main principles and items remained unchanged. He hoped the House would also agree to consider it on Wednesday.

The President said that in view of the cogent reasons put forward by Mr. Cook, he would agree to suspend the existing rules and allow the Bill to be taken into consideration on Wednesday. The rules regarding time-limit in the case of the amendment would also be suspended.

Mr. Froom asked the president as to the nature of the amendment he would allow with regard to the Finance Bill.

The President said in that order to avoid unnecessary delay he would take that opportunity to inform the House that, under the Government of India Act, none except Government members had power to ask for an increase in the demand or taxation. The House could reduce taxation but not increase it unless such an increase be made to correspond to the reduction made by the House.

Sir George Barnes moved that the Import and Export Goods Act 1916 Amendment Bill as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration and passed. He said Government wanted to extend this Bill for one year only, but assured the House that Government would be glad to remove these restrictions at the earliest opportunity, if they were not required. However, the Act would not be used except on an urgent public necessity.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy complied in view of the Government assurance. The Bill was passed.

The Indian Tea Cess Act 1918 Amendment Bill as passed by the Assembly was also passed by the House.

The Council of State adjourned till Wednesday 23rd instant when the Finance Bill would be taken into consideration.

It is understood members of the Council of State will have an informal discussion on the Finance Bill, to-morrow.

"INDIA TO STAND ERECT AMONG NATIONS."

AN OPEN MIND WITHOUT ANY CUT-AND-DRIED POLICY.

LORD READING WILLING TO DISCUSS MATTERS.

JUSTICE ACCORDING TO EQUITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. March 21.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette" prior to his departure. Lord Reading emphasised that the offer of Viceroyalty appealed to him, because it came when the old order was being rung out in India and constitutional regime was beginning which opened a broad path in which the Indian people with their ancient wonderful culture could march hand in hand with British towards a common goal. The diffidence, which he admitted, he originally experienced was now being replaced by determination to go out and administer justice not according to law as here but according to equity irrespective of race, colour, creed or caste. Lord Reading agreed that the task would be onerous but he had always chosen to face difficulties and he meant to do so in India. The more he studied India the more he was convinced that human nature there was not different fundamentally from here.

Lord Reading said he had no cut-and-dried policy. He preferred to preserve an open mind until he had personally discussed matters with the represeutatives of all the communities. He was convinced that Indians would not criticise or condemn him before he had a fair opportunity to show that he meant to help India to stand erect among the nations.

Mr. Montagu accompanied Lord and Lady Reading to Dover whence they will proceed to Marseilles to-morrow. Before entraining at Charing Cross Lady Reading received bouquets and inspected a Boy Scout Guard of Honour.

"INDIAN ARMY FOR INDIANS."

CIVILIAN TO HOLD DEFENCE PORTFOLIO.

MORE COMMISSIONS FOR INDIANS

REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 21.

A Committee of the Legislative Assembly has for the past week been engaged in considering the report of the Esher Committee. The report of the Committee takes the form of a series of draft resolutions which they suggest should be moved in the Assembly. The Committee advises the Assembly to recommend the Governor-General in Council to repudiate the assumption underlying the whole report of the Esher Committee that the administration of the army in India cannot be considered as otherwise than as a part of the whole armed forces of the Empire and that the military resources of India should be developed in a manner suited to Imperial necessities.

A PURELY DEFENSIVE ARMY.

They hold that the purpose of the army in India must be held to be the defence of India against external aggression and the maintenance of internal peace and tranquility. They advocate organisation etc., on up to date lines and in accordance with modern standards with due regard to Indian conditions and demand effeciency in order that, when the Indian army has to cooperate with the British army, there should be no such dissimilarities as to make cooperation difficult. They hold that for any other purpose other than protection from external aggression and the maintenance of internal peace, the obligations resting on India should be no more onerous than those resting on the dominions and should those resting on the dominions and should be undertaken subject to the same conditions. The Committee desires the Assembly to recommend that the army in India should not as a rule be employed for service outside the external frontiers of India except for purely defensive purposes or with the previous consent of the Governor General in Council in very grave emergencies, provided that Indian troops may be employed on garrison duties overseas at the expense of His Majesty's Government and with the consent of the Government of India.

CIVILIAN TO HAVE DEFENCE PORTFOLIO.

The Committee think that the absence of full responsible government in India, the difference in conditions in India and England and the province of the Government of India Act do not warrant differentiation in the army administration between India and England, in regard to the ultimate control of and responsibility of assimilating the system of administration in India to that of the United Kingdom, which has been arrived after prolonged experiments and the desirability of emphasising the principle of ultimate superiority of the Civil power, it is essential that the Commmander in Chief should without prejudice to his official precedence cease to be a member of the Governor-General's Executive Council and that the portfolios of defence, including supply, should be entrusted to a civilian member of the Executive Council assisted by an army council including the Commander in Chief, and other high military experts and a certain number of civilians, more or less on the model of the Army Council in England.

MINORITY PROPOSALS OF ESHER COMMITTEE.

If this recommendation is not accepted they favour the minority proposals of the Esher Committee for the appointment of a Surveyor-General of Supply, who they think should be a member of the Commander in Chief's military council. This, they think, would be more logical and economical than to follow the proposals of the majority of the Esher Committee to set up a separate department for reduction and provision under a separate member of the Executive Council, thereby adding to the Government an additional civil member in connection with army administration A minority of the Committee favour the retention of full responsibility by the Commander in Chief.

They make a variety of recommendations as to the procedure to be followed in the selection and appointment of the Commander in Chief and other high military officials. They consider that the Military Secretary, India Office, should be appointed by the Secretary of State for India on the recommendation of the Government of India, after advice obtained from the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. They think that he should, as officio, have the status of the deputy of the Imperial General Staff, that he should have the right to attend meetings of the Army Council when question affecting India are under consideration, but, that he should not be under the orders of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. The Committee consider that the Commander in Chief's right of correspondence with the Chief of the Imperial General Staff should be subject to the restriction that it does not commit the Government of India to any pecuniary responsibility or any line of military policy, which has not already been the subject of decision by them, copies of all such correspondence at both ends being immediately furnished to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

MORE COMMISSIONS FOR INDIANS.

A large part of the report of the Assembly Committee is devoted for proposals for the Indianisation of the commissioned ranks of the army. They desire that King Emperor's Indian subjects should be freely addited to all arms and services of His Majesty's Military, Naval and Air forces in India, subject to the prescribed standards of fitness and they desire that in selecting candidates for the entrance examination unofficial India should be associated with the nominating authority. They think that to start with, not less than 25 per cent. of the King's Commissions should be given to Indians. They ask that adequate facilities should be provided in India for the preliminary training of Indians to fit them to enter Sandhurst and that the desirability of establishing a similar college in India should be kept in view.

They think that the formation of an adequate territorial force on attractive conditions is essential as a preparation of India to undertake the burden of self-defence. They recommend a gradual and prudent reduction of the ratio of British to Indian troops. The Committee think that there should be no difference between the status of the officers of the Indian Territorial Force and those of the Indian Auxiliary Force.

CONSIDERATION FOR INDIAN REVENUE.

They recommend that no proposal for interchange of officers between the British and Indian Services should be carried out, unless it can be done without appreciably increasing the cost of the Indian revenues, without interfering with a steady expansion in the proportion of the King's commissions in the Indian army thrown open to Indians, and without affecting the control of the Government of India over the entire army in India. The Committee asks that having regard to the recent creation of two additional commands in India, the expediency of reducing the size of the administrative staff at army headquarters should be considered. They recommend that so far as their proposals are concerned, the Anglo-Indians should be considered to be covered by the term Indian or Indian subjects.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

Their concluding recommendation is of even greater importance than those by which it is preceded. They ask the Assembly to recommend to the Governor-General in Council that as soon as the internal and external conditions of India permit a committee should be appointed adequately representative of nonofficial Indian opinion for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the best method of giving effect to the natural rights rights and aspirations of the people of India to take an honourable part in the defence of their country and prepare the country for the attainment of full responsible government which has been declared to be the goal of British policy in India. They ask that the proposed committee shall also examine the financial capacity of India to bear the burden of military expenditure, her claims to equality of status and treatment with the self-governing dominions. They recommend that the Committee should also report upon the methods of recruitment to the commissioned ranks of the Indian army.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

RESOLUTION "OUT OF ORDER".

LOCAL COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

WHAT HAPPENED TO ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION?

The Council passed a resolution of appreciation of the services rendered by Sir G S. Curtis to this Presidency during his 30 years' service, as yesterday was the last day on which he would be sitting in the Council.

After this preliminary, Mr. Trivedi's resolution again occupied the attention of the Council. Mr. Ferreira (nominated) took his stand as a Christian his religion he said stood for the emancipation of women, but he quoted Chesterton and other writers in opposition of the resolution. The crux of tthe matter, according to this member, was whether it would conduce to the happiness of the husband, the family and their children to give them the vote. The fear in the minds of the opposers was whether their household would go on as smoothly as now, at least in some cases, if women were given the vote. Such altruistic views ruled paramount in the minds of the opponents of the women franchise, and from this can be gauged the value of the opposition and its soundness. Give her education, give her all things that make the husband life pleasant, when he returns home, but don't give her the vote, for with that all happiness will disappise and the sweets of life will be no more. That was the view taken of the whole matter by some gentlemen.

Mr. V. R. Gupte said there could be no sound religious objection to the granting of vote for Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism had all supported the idea of giving vote to women. As for the purdah of some Maratha women had they not read of women, since the time of Shivaji and even before it, taking part in political meetings? Not only that, said Mr. Gupte, but they had gone to battle at the head of their regiments and won. Rao Bahadur Chitale said the question had been discussed by Indians of eminence and they had come to an adverse decision in the matter. He was referring to Sir Surendranath Bannerjee's opinion, but he was pulled up by the President and asked not to refer to any decision that had been taken in other Councils in the country. Mr. Chitale then said that he was not going to vote for the motion. Rao Bahadur Kale supported the motion and said that the Hindu scriptures were in supports of giving vote to women. Mr. Hayward came to the rescue of the mover of the resolution. He said under the Standing Orders the resolution was quite out of order. A resolution could only raise a single issue, whereas the present resolution had two different issues. While he was in full sympathy with the object of the resolution, as he thought no progress was possible in the country until vote was given to woman, he said, the Council must be given full time to discuss the issue raised. The Poona Council would be the best place to discuss the whole situation, and he asked the President's ruling as to the resolution. The President said that the point of order raised by Mr. Hayward had knocked the bottom out of the resolution and he ruled the proposition out of order. So, further discussion on it was stopped for the time being.

After one or two minor propositions had been discussed only for a short time the Council had to adjourn till to-day, owing to there being no quorum. The point was raised by Mr. Haveliwalla and there were only 21 members in the Council Hall and under the Standing Orders the President was compelled to adjourn the meeting till to-day, although he did so rather reluctantly. This happened about 4 p.m.

What has happened to the motion for adjournment that was going to be brought forward by Mr. Trivedi for the discussion of the Nadiad Municipal school buildings? Has the ardour of the member cooled down, or has he been unable to find a sufficient number of members to support him? The rumour is that the latter is the case. But at any rate Mr. Trivedi owes an explanation to the public as to why he has not pressed his point to a definite issue. If he is unable to find supporters, there is so much the more reason for telling the public of what has happened. Of course, non-cooperation is not a savoury subject for the co-operators who fill the Council to discuss, and matters must be left at this stage.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council took place yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavarker presiding.

Rao Saheb Harilal Desai asked for permission to move a resolution in appreciation of the services of Sir G. S. Curtis. The permission being granted he moved: That this Council places on record its high appreciation of the services rendered by the Hon. Sir G. Curtis to this presidency during a distinguished career of over 30 years in the service of the Crown and regrets that a high-minded officer of his stamp should be leaving the Presidency at this important juncture of its political future.

Mr. Desai said they must pay a tribute to the qualities of heart and the character of Sir George. He had a large measure of sympathy for the people and during the period of his service he gave to this country the best that was in him with great devotion to duty. He was of outspoken and frank and there was nothing hollow in him and treated all people equally. He had not, however, the failing of a sweet tongue, but behind it they had a high-minded gentleman, well-meaning, kind of heart and always ready to do his best for the people. He was always fair to those who were of adverse views. He hoped the resolution would be passed unanimously.

After two or three gentlemen had spoken in appreciation of Sir Georges' services the resolution was put to vote and passed unanimously.

The President said he was the mouthpiece of the Council and communicated the contents to Sir George.

Sir G. S. Curtis said he was very much touched by the resolution and he had enjoyed his 11 years in the Council. He had had his difference with members, but he was always friendly with them. The Bombay Land Revenue Department was very much up-to-date at this time. The Bombay Government had done their best to make the present system a success. He congratulated the Council on its business-like qualities and he regretted that the very first budget they had to deal with was of such a gloomy character. He hoped the Bombay Legislative Council had a bright future of it and that it would be second to none.

The Debate was then resumed on Mr. Trivedi's resolution for the enfranchisement of women.

Mr. D. J. Ferreira opposed the resolution although he said Christanity stood for the emancipation of women.

Mr. V. R. Gupte said the question asked was whether women in the Presidency wanted to come to the Council, and his answer was that they did want to come. Not a single educated lady was opposed to the franchise. Did they want to delay matters until women knocked at their doors and threw bombs amongst them? He supported the resolution.

Rao Bahadur K. P. Kale supporting said the Hindu religious books like the *Smritis* supported the granting of vote to women. And there was no opposition in the Hindu law. This was merely a permissive legislature and there need be no fear of women dooding the Council Chamber. The Council only wanted to remove the six disqualifications; about illeteracy he said both men and women stood almost on the same level in the villages, and if illiterate masses could be given the vote, he did not see why women should not be given the franchise.

Rao Bahadur G .S Garud cordially supported the resolution. He had brought forward a similar resolution twice in the old Council, and the fine was ripe now for the enfranchisement.

Mr. I. Haji also spoke.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale said eminent Indians had thought the question fully and had given their opinion against it. He would not vote either way, however.

Mr. M. H. Hayward was heartily in favour of the resolution, and of anything that advanced the cause of the Indian womanhood generally. He thought there could be no political progress of any kind unless the franchise was given to Indian women. He thought it would be better if they gave all the members a full opportunity of considering the question. He regretted that the resolution was not more definite in its meaning. He asked that the Poona Session should take up the question and discuss it and arrive at a definite decision. He then raised a point of order and said that the resolution was divided into two parts. The first part asked whether women should be allowed to vote, which was a subject within the jurisdiction of the Council, and the other question was an entirely a separate one; and that was whether women should be admitted as members of the Council, a question which was not within the jurisdiction of the Council, but within the jurisdiction of the Houses of Parliament. He asked the President's ruling on the point. If it were ruled out of order the member could bring a fresh resolution at the next session in Poona.

The President ruled the resolution out of order, as the Standing Orders required that every resolution should involve only one issue, whereas the resolution raised two issues. The resolution was out of order.

Rao Bahadur G. S. Garud then moved a resolution recommending the appointment of a committee to consider the question of pay of Talatis. The resolution was rejected.

Mr. J. Haji moved:—

"This Council recommends that the members of the Council shall be supplied by the Government, from time to time, without any charge, the following official publications:—

1. The report of the daily debates in the Council; 2. The "Bombay Government Gazette"; 3. The copies of the Arts and Regulations; 4. Administrative reports of all departments of the Government; and 5. Reports of Commission and Committee as may be appointed."

After he had finished speaking Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla drew the attention of the President that there was no quorum. Sir G Curtis, asked that a count should be taken. The President said he was bound by the Standing Orders to take a count and if there was no quorum then to adjourn the Council. A count was then taken,—while some members went out to call others to make up the quorum,—and it was found that only 21 members were present. At the same time Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas rushed into the Hall, but he was stopped from coming in. The President had, therefore to adjourn the meeting till to-day at 2 p.m.

THIRD CONFERENCE OF THE INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

The Indian Mathematical Society (founded in 1907) holds its Third Conference at Lahore on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, March 26th, 27th and 28th 1921.

His Excellency Sir Edward D. Maclagan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Governor of the Punjab has kindly consented to open the Conference on Saturday 26th March 1921 at 11 a.m. Sessions will be held on the 1st day in the Town Hall, Lahore and on the 2nd and 3rd days in the Law College Buildings (near University Library).

FAMINE IN GUJERAT.

RAVAGES OF STARVATION.

WOEFUL APATHY OF OFFICIALS.

[TOUCHING APPEAL FOR HELP.

Mr. I. K. Yajnik writes to us as follows from Ahmedabad under date March 18:—

I confess I did not realise the gravity of the situation in Zalod and Dohad Talukas and gauge the full measure of official callousness when I appealed for funds for the relief of the famine-stricken people in Dohad Taluka. The following facts have been culled from the notes supplied by Mr. W. S. Mukadam after visiting 10 villages of Dohad and seven villages of Zolod Taluka.

DOHAD AND ZALOD.

He saw hundreds of Bhils, men and women, coming to Dohad from long distances—in some cases extending to ten miles—and digging out the roots of lotus-plants thriving in the Dohad tank to keep bodies and souls together. Many victims told him, with tears streaming from their eyes, the tales of their chronic misery. The Mamlatdar would not only not learn anything from hundreds of people working under his very nose, but had the audacity to inform Mr. Mukadam that he did not see any persons deserving help in villages where the former saw little but want and destitution. "There are none so blind as those who will not see."

TOUCHING SCENES.

Mr. Mukadam reports about Bhils earning about one anna and a half by selling bundles of green leaves brought from miles away. In many huts about a seer of maize was all that stood between their inmates and starvation. Elders generally content themselves with what is left after feeding the little ones and yet many of them were found sleeping to relieve themselves from the throes of hunger.

No words can describe the shame and humiliation of the women who have practically nothing to cover their limbs. Mr. Mukadam saw a woman trying in vain to cover herself with nothing but a torn rag. The miserable woman sat down and concealed her face in shame and agony when she found him taking his way towards her hut.

"GO TO HOME-RULEWALLAS"!

And what are officers and Government doing? The heartlessness of the Taluka officer is matched by the callousness and ignorance of his superiors. For when the Deputy Collector, goaded by public criticism, visited Mirakhadi his one reply to the people's pathetic appeals for opening works was "Go to Home-Rulewallas." And when questioned by Mr. Mukadam about the arbitrary closing of the Gadoi work, he replied that it would be opened in case of acute necessity. The Collector has also tried to keep pace with his subordinates in laying the flattering unction to his soul by motoring round a few villages. People were summoned to the roadside to see the Saheb who would not even get down from his motor. Insistent appeals for opening works poured on him from all sides. Undaunted by these, the Collector calmly advised the Panchmahal people to work on mango and mahuda trees and talked vaguely about opening the Gadoi work after Holi. Garbada people were also cynically exhorted to take to the spinning-wheels supplied by the Home Rulers. Blessed is the "Home Rule" Government served by such "civil servants."

NON-OFFICIAL RELIEF WORK.

Meanwhile non-official relief work is proceeding apace. A big spinning depot has been opened at Dohad where Bhils from adjoining villages are literally crowding to learn spinning. Some wheels have already been introduced in a few villages. Rs. 2,000 have been remitted to the Secretary of the Dohad Committee for investing in cotton and wheels. Only Rs. 684-10-0 have been received uptil now in response to the appeal for funds. More money and volunteers are urgently needed to vigorously push on the relief work.

MAHIKANTHA AGENCY.

Famine conditions obtain in Mahikantha Agency also. On receiving information about it, the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee sent a representative to inquire into the matter. He has submitted his report after visiting eight villages of the Mahikantha Agency and six of the adjoining territory of the Baroda State. Dharalas form the bulk of the population in these villages. Never prosperous even in good years, they have been reduced to a pitiable condition by the almost total failure of grain and grass. But little has been realised from the cotton plants which once looked very promising. Their stocks of grass would now barely last them for a month. Bundles of millet hay sell at Rs. 6 per hundred and ordinary hay can be had from a meadows near-by at the rate of Rs. 15 per 1,000 lbs.

NEED OF A CENTRAL GRASS DEPOT.

Scarcity of grass has begun to be acutely felt as the people in this area, like the Bhils in the Panchmahals, are accustomed to keep more cattle than they can feed out of their own resources. It is, therefore, imperatively necessary to open a grass depot at a suitable centre in the area for providing large quantities of grass to the people at a cheap rate.

The price of maize has reached the high figure of Rs. 3 per maund. People have neither their own stocks of grain nor any money to buy maize at these high rates. The necessity, therefore, is apparent of starting a cheap grain-shop in the famine-stricken area. But the sovereign need of the situation is employment for hundreds of able-bodied men and women. The Agency leaders would do well to follow the example of the Dohad Famine Committee by opening a spinning depot at a central station and by maintaining hundreds of people on money earned on working on the spinning-wheels.

HEARTLESS EXACTION OF REVENUE.

Meanwhile the authorities of the Baroda State and the Mahikantha Agency are doing nothing and sometimes worse than nothing. Full revenue demand is being exacted in both the areas in a heartless manner. No Tagavi has yet been given though it has been vaguely promised in the Dehgam Mahal. No grass depots and cheap grain-shops are contemplated by the authorities. The Agency officers appear to be bent as it were on taking revenge on the farmers who have resolved amidst all difficulties and miseries not to bend their neck to the yoke of forced labour.

JAMBUSAR.

The same story of official callousness, and non-official activity reaches me from Jambusar. Even Government has estimated the crops in the Jambusar Taluka at less than four annas in a rupee and has announced total suspension of the revenue demand this year. Forty-two out of the eighty villages of the Taluka are acutely affected by the scarcity of grass on account of the proximity of the sea. Mr. Manilal Chhatrapati, the energetic Secretary of the local Congress Committee, has opened a cheap grain-shop where grain worth about Rs. 100 is sold everyday practically at cost price. A Committee has been organised at Broach under the presidentship of the Collector and has placed Rs. 700 at the disposal of Mr. Chhatrapati for ditributing gratuitous relief in the Taluka. Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani of Bombay has sent four bales of cloth for distributing them among the needy and the poor.

On the other hand the officers have so far done nothing to alleviate distress in the Taluka. While the Collector has no hesitation in putting himself at the head of a non-official Committee for giving doles and free clothing to the poor he does not yet seem to have moved his little finger to do anything in his official capacity. But little Tagavi and no doles are yet given by the local officers.

The needs of the situation are obvious. Another cheap grain-shop is urgently needed in the heart of the seaside villages. About Rs. 400 are required to cover the establishment charges of the two shops. Moreover Rs. 5,000 are required to operate in spinning-wheels and cotton to give sufficient employment to the able-bodied destitutes.

DHANDHUKA.

Dr. Popatlal Anandjiwalla, the President of Dhandhuka Taluka Committee, has just sent in grave reports about the conditions of scarcity and water famine in Dhandhuka Taluka. The matter will be closely enquired into at the forthcoming Taluka Conference to be held at Bhadiad on the 20th and 21st instant. A complete report about the needs of the Bhal Prant will be duly published.

All contributions for famine relief in the areas referred to above may be sent to the Secretaries, Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, Ahmedabad, and may be ear-marked for particular areas and purposes.

INDIAN SOLDIERS OVERSEAS.

SIR W. VINCENT EXPLAINS GOVT'S POLICY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 17

At question time replying to Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Sir William Vincent said that prior to the war Indian troops were employed overseas, at the expense of His Majesty's Government on Garrison duty at Hongkong, in North China, at Singapore, in Ceylon and the Persian Gulf. Indian troops have also been to other parts of the world. The Honble member must of course be aware that there has been a very considerable departure from this practice during the great war when hundreds of thousands of Indian troops fought for the empire in practically every theatre of war. Since the Great War considerable numbers of Indian troops have been employed in Egypt, Palestine and Mesopotamia and a few in East Persia. These troops are being repatriated as rapidly as circumstances permit but considerable numbers of Indian troops are still employed in the areas mentioned.

NEED FOR IMMEDIATE RECALL.

The policy of the Government of India has been to press for the return of Indian troops to India on the ground that their continued employment overseas is contrary to the wishes of the people of India and, moreover, renders it difficult for the Government of India to reorganise the army on a post war basis. The main reason for the extensive employment of Indian troops overseas has of course been the needs of the Empire when waging a world wide war. If the Honourable Members refer to the decision to employ Indian troops overseas in the Great War, the answer is that public opinion as expressed in the press was clearly in favour of such a course. The Legislative Council was not sitting at the time when the first Indian Expeditionary Force was despatched to France, but a reference to the debate which took place in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 8th September 1914 will show that the action of the Government of India received the hearty support and approval of the Legislature.

RETICENCE TO DISCLOSE FACTS.

The Government of India regret that that they are unable to comply with the request to lay on the table a copy of the correspondence with the Secretary of State on the question of the employment of Indians overseas. The Government of India are not primarily concerned with the service overseas of British Troops. The only British troops under their administrative control are those which are supplied by the Home Government. For duty in India. As regards the Indian troops, the Government of India have no reason to fear that if a national emergency were to arise in which the services of Indian troops were required for active service overseas, India would not afford the same generous assistance to the cause of the Empire at it rendered during the great war.

If the Hon. Member however refers to garrison duty overseas, the answer is that the matter is still under the consideration of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The Government of India have no definite knowledge on this subject. They note, however, that a notice has been recently given of a resolution in the Legislative Assembly from which they infer the existence of a school of public opinion holding the views mentioned in this part of the question.

(Continued from Column 6.)

the door should be opened. Emigration of unskilled labour would not be allowed except to such countries and on such terms and considerations as would be accepted by the Indian legislature. Their policy was not only to permit but even to encourage emigration to countries where Indians enjoyed the same political rights as other classes of His Majesty's subjects. In that way they could find an outlet for India's surplus population and open up a more prosperous career for their depressed classes. Under the Bill, agents of the Government of India would be appointed overseas, and this Government had every reason to believe that this power of appointing agents would be welcomed by all Governments. The skilled worker was in a very different position from unskilled worker. However, the Government of India had decided that whoever desired to engage or to assist any person to emigrate for the purpose of skilled labour should apply for permission to local Government. The Bill also gave the Governor-General in Council power to prohibit Emigration of skilled labour to any country if sufficient reasons existed for prohibition. The Bill did not provide for any control over free emigration, that was to say, in cases where an emigrants wished to leave India without any assistance from anybody.

INDENTURED EMIGRATION.

Referring to the general lines of policy that had guided Lord Chelmsford's administration for the past five years, the Commerce Member said that a stop to the indentured emigration which Lord Hardinge desired before leaving this country in 1916 was definitely abandoned in 1917. Undoubtedly the status of Indians had suffered by the emigration policy of the past. The people abroad thought that the indentured labourers were a fair sample of the Indian people. These people knew nothing of Indian intellectuals, merchants, princes and captains of industry. The relations between India and the Dominions had never been satisfactory, but now that India was an equal member of the Empire there were strong hopes for the future. At the Imperial War Conference of 1918, on the motion of Lord Sinha, a resolution of reciprocity was passed but the Government of India thought that more reciprocity, would not help them towards the goal of securing equal status to Indians, for very few people from these Dominions came to India for settling here. Moreover, history told them that retaliation was never a successful weapon, especially when it was incapable of inflicting an injury to the other party. What India wanted was better relations with the Dominions, full recognition of equality of citizenship, but pin-pricks would not help in this end. Sir Benjamin Robertson's missions to South Africa, East Africa, Uganda and Tanganyika had already resulted in the removal of misconceptions and the creation of better understanding about Indians and also putting fresh hearts into Indians who now realised that their mother country had not forgotten them. Lord Chelmsford had worked persistently and strenuously to uplift India's status. (Applause).

Concluding, Sir George Barnes said:—With regard to the recognition of the status of Indians, we have made progress and shall make further progress. Rome was not built in a day, and progress may not be as rapid as we could wish, but our goal must continue to be the admission of Indians throughout the Empire to all rights and all privileges of British citizens (applause). The Bill was then introduced.

The Assembly met after lunch when Mr. Barnes, who had given a notice of resolution for the abolition of export duty on tea at the rate of one rupee, eight annas per one hundred lbs; withdrew it in view of the decision that had been arrived at in regard to tea during discussion which related to the removal of embargo on the export of food-grains and coal. The Assembly adjourned till Wednesday 23rd instant.

EMIGRATION BILL.

INTRODUCED IN ASSEMBLY.

SIR G. BARNES' ASSURANCE.

"INDIANS TO HAVE ALL PRIVILEGES OF BRITISH CITIZENSHIP."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 21.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning with an agenda containing a large number of questions, one an official bill on imegration, two non-official bills, and two resolutions.

Mr. Pikford's question regarding the proposed establishment of the Central Research Institute in Delhi brought forth a rather lengthy reply from Mr. Sharp, when the President suggested to official members that they should, in future, whenever they had such long answers to supply, give only brief resumes of them and publish full answers in the official reports.

After question-time, Mr. Innes moved for leave to introduce the Bill to amend the law relating to emigration. Leave was granted and the debate on this Bill was adjourned for a short time to enable Sir George Barnes, who had gone to a meeting of the Council of State, to be present here and make his speech.

ESHER REPORT.

Dr. Sapru then presented the Select Committee's report on the Esher Report.

On the motion of Mr. Seshagiri Iyer the Bill to declare the rights of Hindus to make transfers and bequests in favour of unborn persons in the Madras City was passed without discussion.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT.

Mr. Rangachari next moved for leave to introduce to Bill further to amend the Transfer of Property Act 1882. He said sections 59 and 123 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 required that instruments of mortgage and gift should be attested by at least two witnesses. But instruments of sale, exchange, and lease were not required to be so attested. In recent judicial decisions, it had been held that to render the instrument, valid, the attestor should have actually seen the mortgagor, or the donor sign or affix his mark in the case of registered instruments. Such an artificial requirement was unnecessary and led to mischievous results. The validity of the instrument was affected if proof was not available to the effect stated above. Often-time, witnesses to the deed were bribed to say that they did not actually see the morgagor sign. The temptation to avoid the just liability by taking advantage of this technical plea was great under the law, as it stood and in practice instruments which were undoubtedly genuine and fully supported by consideration had been known to be got rid of by this plea. It was proposed by this amending Bill to place all registered instruments of transfer *inter vivos* on the same footing as regards attestation.

DR. GOUR'S OPPOSITION.

Dr. Gour in opposing the Bill did not think the remedy proposed to remove the evil was no remedy at all. He said that they must not do away with the attestation clause, but must enlarge the provisions of section 59 and section 123 by legalising attestation. It was absolutely essential that both mortgage as well as the gift must be attested.

The motion for leave to introduce the Bill was put to the vote and declared when Dr. Gour pressed for a division.

At this stage Mr. Amjad Ali wanted to speak when the President pointed out that it was very irregular to address the House during the process of the division. The point of order should strictly relate to the issue before the House, in the present case whether division should be taken or not. Any other procedure would be very irregular and would be ruled out of order.

The motion was again put to the vote and declared carried and this time no division was called for.

INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

The President announced that at to-day's meeting the Council of State agreed to the formation of a joint committee of twelve members of the legislature to consider the Indian Factories Act Amendment Bill and read out the names of six members of the upper House who would sit on it.

Sir Thomas Holland then moved that the undermentioned six members of the Assembly be nominated to sit on the Committee:—Messrs. Joshi, Jamnadar Dwarkadas, Seshagiri Iyer, Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Bishambarnath and himself (Sir Thomas Holland). This was agreed to and the discussion on the Emigration Bill was next taken up.

EMIGRATION BILL.

Sir George Barnes speaking on Emigration Bill said this Bill would be introduced during the present session and all further proceedings deferred until the autumn session to enable the public to criticise it. Indentured emigration was dead but it was necessary to safeguard themselves against its resurrection in any form. Indentured emigration was killed in 1917 by rule under the Defence of India Act as this Act would expire soon it was necessary to replace the existing rule by some new enactment. No nation had ever been really great which tried to keep all its nationals within its own borders. At the present, therefore, it was necessary to place some control on emigration of unskilled labour so as to prevent any possibility of revival of indentured emigration. Emigration of unskilled labour would be forbidden now and until both the Chambers of the Legislature agreed that

(Continued in Column 5.

FERMENT IN BURMA.

MR. ABBAS TYABJI'S IMPRESSIONS.

CHANGED SPIRIT AMONG PEOPLE.

Mr. Abbas S. Tyabji, who has just returned after four months' stay in Rangoon, and who has had opportunities of watching the situation in the country, was interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle." Asked about his impressions of the changes that had taken place since he last visited the province five years ago, Mr. Tyabji said that on the occasion of his first visit he found that there was no political life at all worth the name in the province. Now he had noticed a great change. There was an unprecedented ferment among the people, occasioned firstly by the Reform movement and secondly by the University Act. The reactionary character of the University Act led to a strike among the students and was followed by another among the schoolboys. Mr. Tyabji found that at first very few Burman elders assisted the students in their movement to boycott the University. The students organised a publicity bureau and formed various other committees for maintenance, etc., of the students who had gone on strike. At Mr. Tyabji's suggestion, the leaders of the Boycott movement organised classes for schoolboys. Within a very short time the University students organised several schools for boys in Rangoon, the principal one being the one at the Bahan Monastery, and there were no longer to be seen University students or schoolboys wandering in the streets. Indian merchants helped the students very generously by gifts of bags of rice and money. Many Burmese ladies of high class evinced keen interest in the success of the Boycott movement. They used to visit the students at the Bahan Monastery and provide them with fruit and other luxuries. The various committees organised by the students were working with the utmost harmony.

WORK IN THE DISTRICTS.

The leaders of the movement, after a little while, sent out a large number of University students to work in the districts mostly as teachers in national schools, which sprang up quickly, owing to the facilities provided by the monasteries. Mr. Tyabji was told that the Monks not only welcomed the establishment of schools in the Monasteries but also offered, in case of need, to feed some of the students. Meetings were held in Rangoon and outside proclaiming boycott of Government education on the ground that the University Act was a most reactionary one, and that it was aimed at depriving a large number of students of the opportunity of acquiring an ordinary University education.

The most gratifying feature of the situation, to Mr. Tyabji's view, was the rapid conversion of the Burmese elders who joined the students. Ultimately, the Y. M. B. A., the strongest political organisation in Burma, took up the cause and is now engaged in evolving a workable scheme of national education.

LITERACY OF BURMANS.

Continuing, Mr. Tyabji said that the most striking thing about the Burmans was their literacy. They were far more literate than Indians. He felt certain that if once efforts were made to educate the people through the medium of their own mother tongue, the Burmans would rapidly come to the front among the nations. He believed that some sort of University education on national lines would be provided to the students from June next by the establishment of an unofficial University. In the meantime, University students who would have ordinarily gone up for examination, were being awarded an opportunity of being examined by a Board of the Council of National Education.

LADIES' PART IN THE MOVEMENT.

Mr. Tyabji dwelt with pleasure upon the part played by Burmese ladies in connection with the student movement. In Burma women were by no means a negligible factor in the political, educational and commercial activities of the people. They played a prominent role in commerce; some of them had proved very efficient business women. In educational matters, too, they were very progressive. Women students of the University joined hands with their male comrades and went on strike. The strike spread to girls' schools. There was immediately started a school for girls. He had the privilege of visiting the school and was delighted with what he saw. He could not help remarking the joyousness among the pupils, who were all immaculately clean, and dressed in beautiful and multi-coloured silks. The school rooms reminded him more of a garden of flowers than of those stiff, unarchitectural structures that are known in this country as school rooms. He was struck by the peculiar and charming atmosphere of simplicity, elegance and happiness pervading the school. Women in Burma carried great weight with the men, and at the mass meetings, it was the women who compelled the men to provide educational facilities by opening schools immediately. In the school that he visited the staff consisted of one experienced graduate teacher and ten other lady undergraduates who had given up the University to serve as teachers. Burmese women took great interest in politics. At all public meetings they attended in large numbers and showed so much enthusiasm in the proceedings that the men could not fail to be affected by it. In many cases women spurred the men to political activity, and he thought that one of the reasons for the very rapid progress in Burmese political consciousness was the influence exerted by women.

BURMESE PARENTS SUPPORT THE STRIKE.

Mr. Tyabji laid emphasis on the fact that the students prevailed upon their parents to regard the strike as a legitimate thing and support it throughout Burma. The Burmese parents not only allowed their boys a free hand in the matter, but gave them moral and material support. The conduct of many of the Indian parents domiciled in the country was the reverse of that of the Burmese parents. These used their authority to dissuade their boys from keeping the strike, and Mr. Tyabji regretted that Indian boys had been the first to return to schools and colleges. This had caused resentment among the Burmans.

POLITICAL FERMENT.

Turning to politics, Mr. Tyabji said that Burmans were absolutely dissatisfied with the proposals of reform put forward by Sir Reginald Craddock and his Government. He could not say that the relations between the Government and the people were encouraging. There was no cordiality and the people distrusted the Government. He referred to the prosecution of Messrs. P. T. Chandra and Iyer, Editor and Publisher, respectively of the "Rangoon Mail." After paying them a tribute of praise for the courage with which they had faced the trial and received the verdict, Mr. Tyabji said that personally he had very little doubt that their conviction was wrong. Supposing it to be right, yet the circumstances under which the offending articles had been taken from other papers to fill out that particular number of the "Rangoon Mail" were such as to show that the punishment inflicted was altogether vindictive. In connection with this, he wished to point out how it had often been asserted by Government that they were very careful before launching prosecutions of this kind. If that were so, how was it that neither the Government officials who must have obtained the Government Advocate's opinion, the Government Advocate himself, nor the Police Officer who stood up as Prosecutor failed to realise that the offending articles were mere extracts from other papers, and not original articles by the Editor as asserted in the complaint. To him it appeared that someone read the head-lines, was duly shocked and so consulted the ... ment Advocate. And the latter ... taken in by the glaring head-lines ... without so much as satisfying himself about the nature of the articles, advised proceedings against the Editor and Publisher, whereupon Mr. Nangle, by no means a literary man, laid information without having troubled himself about the actual contents.

BEGINNINGS OF TRADE UNIONISM.

Asked about the Labour situation in Burma, Mr. Tyabji said that there was the beginning of a Trade Union movement. Workmen were in spite of difficulties, organizing themselves into Unions and otherwise taking steps to improve their lot. There had been strikes, and not the least interesting among them was that of the syces and coachmen, the object of which was to secure for the men a betterment of wages and conditions of service. There had been other strikes and all were evidence of an acute discontent in the Labour world. The moral to be drawn was that sooner or later, Burma would have to reckon with a Labour Proletariat that would be clamant in its demand for justice and fairplay.

MERCHANTS AND EXCHANGE.

There was one other topic to which Mr. Tyabji referred, and that was the demoralising effect produced by an unstable exchange among merchants. The commercial classes had been hard hit, he said, by the uncertainties and fluctuations of exchange and they were now at their wits' end to know how to meet the critical situation caused by a falling exchange. One gratifying result was that it had given a great impetus to the Swadeshi movement. Of late the movement had shown considerable strength and it would not be surprising if, unless a very liberal constitution was given at once, all these happenings tended in driving Burma also to adopt the Non-Cooperation movement. And whenever that came about, Mr. Tyabji was of opinion, there was no force on earth which could resist the demand of twelve million people, moved by a common ideal.

CULTIVATION OF THREE QUALITIES.

LORD WILLINGDON'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 19.

Lord Willingdon, in course of his speech at the anniversary celebration of Pachaiyappa's College, said he wanted the students to cultivate especially three qualities, quality of trying to look at the bright side of things, quality of courage and quality of enterprise. He said that nearly every non-official at the Council, who spoke on the budget, recently introduced by Madras Government, expressed himself in the gloomiest terms, about the financial condition of the provinces. He stated that while the Governments of other Provinces had large deficit us. The Government of Madras, notwithstanding a large increase of salaries, and other items of increased expenditure on almost every head and every department, including the payment of 3½ crores to Government of India to help to pay for their deficit they had budgetted for the balance. His Excellency asked the students to try to look at the bright side of things, and to be optimistic in life.

His Excellency said that he was delighted to feel that the Madras students had shown enough sense not to be led away in any form or way by the Non-cooperation propaganda. His Excellency also said that the Minister for Development would assist them in every possible way and encourage them to learn to be efficient in industrial and commercial concerns. They had a great country, they (Englishmen) were here for a time until they were ready to administer themselves, they had got brains and abilities, if they chose to use them, but they could never get on with these unless they had got courage.

The ninth Conference of the "Unaval Sevakmandal" will be held in Chandawadi at Surat on the 27th, 28th and 29th March, under the presidentship of Shastri Keshavram Motiram, when all caste peoples are requested to attend.

A communiqué states:—A report has been received of a murder committed in Gurudaspur District, in which a murderer with a kirpan killed his nephew and his nephew's mother. This is the first reported case in which a kirpan has been used as a weapon.—(A. P.).

REPORTED SEIZURS OF SIKH SHRINES.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES BY POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE Mar. 19.

A communique states:—During the past five weeks reports have been received of the seizure of ten shrines in Lahore District by Akali Jathas. In the cases of Sadho Ram's Dharamsala and Gurdwaras of Manak Shrines, they have been attached and a police guard placed in charge. No arrests were made but some forty persons are in custody for complicity in illegal seizures of two other shrines. In the cases of Jambar Kalan Manosand Guru Mangat, Akalis have relinquished possession on hearing of the action taken by the Government at Manak. The dispute at Luliani has been settled in favour of the Mahant who remains in charge but under local supervision. Details regarding the three remaining shrines have not yet been received. The important shrine of Bhai Phera was attached as soon as news was received of the seizure of Manak and there has been no attempt to disregard the order of attachment. It is hoped that a satisfactory settlement of the existing dispute by lawful method will soon be reached. Prosecutions are pending against persons who had a part in the seizure of Sadho Ram's dharmsala and the shrines of Manak and Jambar the first of these is nearly concluded and other[s] ...

... CONFERENCE.

18 PLEADERS SUSPEND PRACTICE.

Secretary of the Belgaum Congress Committee wires under date March 21:—

Messrs. Sakharampant Shahade, Majli, Joshi, Sane, Gokhale, and Jadurkar of Chikodi and Deshpande and Dixit of Hukeri and Jayade of Bailhongal all prominent pleaders from Belgaum District suspended practice from to-day in obedience to Non-Cooperation resolution. Upto now eighteen pleaders have suspended their practice, many others are expected to follow. Taluka Congress Committees have been established at Belgaum, Chikodi, Hukeri, Athni, Bailhongal, Saundatti and Khanapur. Many village committees have also been formed. Temperance movement throughout the district is in full swing.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

LAYING OF ITS FOUNDATION STONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, March 19.

His Excellency to-day laid the foundation-stone of the Lucknow University. An address of welcome was presented by the Vice-Chancellor, in the course of which he said that the new University would not be a machine for grinding graduates out of millstones of examination but a living and a beneficient institution, ministering to the highest and the most vital wants of the nation.

His Excellency, said that the Universities of India were a powerhouse of freedom. Speaking about Non-Cooperation, His Excellency said he took that opportunity to acknowledge how well the great majority of students had withstood Non-Cooperation movement. In conclusion, he asked them to cultivate discipline, true knowledge and sanity of mind.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Burma Government resolution published abolishes the Burma Educational Syndicate in the new establishment of the Rangoon University and the establishment of a Central Examination Board under the Commissioners of Examinations is indicated. The management of the provincial trust funds is transferred to the University examination Board and I. G. C.—(A. P.).

A Rangoon message of March 19 says reorganisation of the pay of the superior land records service is published.—(A. P.).

A meeting of the Burma Legislative Council is called for 5th, 9th and 12th April at the Jubilee Hall and not at Government House.—(A. P.).

Mr. Justice Rudege of the Chief Court of Rangoon is appointed a K.C.—(A. P.)

Eighty mechanics of the Burma Motor Works have struck work over the question of pay deductions for absence. The management states that the strikers places are easily filled, but police protection is necessary owing to the assault on the Chinese carpenter.—(A. P.).

A communiqué states that considerable apprehension has of late been caused in various parts of the Central Punjab by bands of men proceeding, often in military formation, armed with axes and similar weapons. Government has accordingly issued orders for the gradual disarmament of such bands and the prosecution of leaders under the Arms Act.—(A. P.)

The Gujarati community of Cochin held a public meeting to present an address to Sheth Khimji Asar Virji of Bombay. Mr. Ramji Kunvarji Pathak, the Chief Manager of Mulji Jetha and Co., Cochin Branch, presided on the occasion. The Cochin Gujarati community with great pleasure presented an address. After giving a suitable reply Mr. Assar Virji contributed Rs. 2,000 to the Cochin Gujarati School Fund.

NEW ERA OF REPRESSION.

GAGGING OF MR. MOHAMED ALI.

A SUPPRESSED PRESS MESSAGE.

Mr. H. M. Hayat, Registrar, National Muslim University, Aligarh, writes to us as follows, under date 14th March, 1921:—

The enclosed press message was accepted by the Aligarh Telegraph Office on the 12th March, but on the 14th Maulana Mohamed Ali was informed by the Post Master that it "is found objectionable and is detained here." On receipt of this information Maulana Mohamed Ali wrote back as follows:—

"I am greatly surprised to learn after two days that my press message of the 12th instant has been found objectionable and detained. Will you kindly indicate the passages to which objection is taken and also state who takes objection to them. Please return the message . . . . stating why information regarding the detention was not given to me the very day the message was received by you."

To this the Post Master replied merely that "the District Magistrate considers the message objectionable," and the message ... amount charged were returned ... it will be the turn of the ... such "objectio... sent by post. Since ... possible for Non-Cooperators to use the post, the "objectionable" message is being sent to you herewith, for publication, by post.

'OBJECTIONABLE" PRESS MESSAGE.

The following is the press message which was held to be objectionable:—

Secundera Rao is head-quarters of a Tahsil in Aligarh District and a town of considerable importance, though generally regarded as politically backward. Local leaders had arranged a meeting there also for the 10th March under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, as at other places in the district; but nobody was prepared for the tremendous enthusiasm demonstrated on the 10th and 11th March as result of the repressive interference of the District Magistrate, Campbell recently notified to be promoted Commissioner of Benares, who is sufficiently known even outside this province as the custodian of the law, who so flagrantly abused his authority some months ago by using Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. for forcibly ejecting Maulana Mohamed Ali and the students of the National Muslim University from the Old Boys Lodge and the College Buildings respectively as trespassers. On the eve of the Secundera Rao meeting the issued the following order in Urdu:—

"Whereas an application signed by 85 persons of Secundera Rao including all Honorary Magistrates, majority of Municipal Commissioners, many local Zemindars and big traders, agent of the Rajah of Awagarh, the Imam of Jama Musjid, Mukhtars and petition-writers, kisans and other people of different communities and creeds, has been presented to me to-day to the effect that a meeting on Non-Cooperation is proposed to be held to-morrow, 10th March at Secundera Rao and that they apprehend that such a meeting will lead to breach of peace, and whereas from reports received from other places in this district about such meetings, it is highly probable that public peace is likely to be disturbed as a result of this meeting, I therefore prohibit the holding of the meeting arranged for to-morrow and also all future meetings within the municipal limits of Secundera Rao and within 5 miles of the police station buildings of Secundera Rao, unless sanction for such meetings has previously been obtained. Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this tenth day of March, 1921."

Orders to the same effect were served personally on 5 or 6 local gentlemen who were arranging the meeting ordering them to refrain from holding, organising, or taking part in any public meeting within the above-mentioned limits. This resulted in a complete *hartal* in the town and much excitement in the population of the neighbouring villages who began to assemble in Secundera Rao in spite of, or rather because of, the prohibition. News of this was brought to Aligarh and assistance was asked for by local organizers, so that the assembled crowds, may be quietly dispersed and prevalent excitement be checked and controlled. Immediately Tasadduck Ahmed Khan Saheb of ..., well-known family of Sherwani Pathan zemindars of Aligarh, who has suspended his extensive practice as Barrister and has taken up work in connection with the National Muslim University and Hanuman Pershad Saheb, Secretary District Congress Committee, another staunch Non-Cooperator, who was the first in this district to give up practice as Vakil and several others motored over to Secundera Rao. There they found 20 to 30 thousand people from neighbouring villages, and eye-witnesses declare that never before had such a large gathering of villagers been seen anywhere in the Aligarh District. Sherwani Saheb however succeeded in dispersing this large crowd and also in terminating the hartal. At first they seemed reluctant to comply with such tyrannical order and wanted to know what counter-orders Sherwani Saheb had to issue to them. He thereupon explained that the leaders had not yet authorised them to resort to civil disobedience, no matter how unjust official orders might be. He also exhorted them to remain patient during the next few months within which he earnestly hoped they would win Swaraj provided they avoided all violence and acted up to the directions of the Congress and the leaders. The villagers were so greatly overjoyed to be assured of the near approach of Swaraj that they 'encored' Sherwani Saheb several times and asked him to repeat "satmaheeno men Swaraj ki bat" (Swaraj within seven months). Thereafter the crowds began to disperse in very orderly fashion but not before they had taken his party in procession throughout the town. Enthusiasm of the townfolk and villagers alike, gave the lie direct to the peramble of the District Magistrate's order, suggesting that Secundera Rao people did not want Non-Cooperation meetings. Before departure of Sherwani Saheb and partly for Aligarh, masses assembled at Secundera Rao very earnestly requested them to bring Maulana Mohmed Ali next day for meeting to be held at a village Agsauli just outside the prohibited area.

MR. MOHAMED ALI GAGGED.

Accordingly Maulana, who had not hitherto been in a position to accept similar invitations owing to the pressure of ... Muslim University business and ... state of his health motored with ... Saheb on the morning of Friday ... observed as a holiday in the ... with a view to address the A... Shortly after ten, when the ... the village "gopi", only a ... side of Secundera Rao, ... the car was barred by two ... police in uniform standing ... who after inquiring na... served the following ... Mohamed Ali and ... Sherwani:—

"In the C... Magistrate, Aligarh ... hears that ... meetings re... of Aligarh ... annoyed, ... ways and the ... forant and irres... amed against the ... holding of such meetings is likely to lead to affrays and an emergency has arisen calling for immediate prevention of the same, and whereas I learn that you M. Mohamed Ali, B.A. (Oxon), are likely to take part in organising and addressing such meetings, I therefore direct under Section 144, Cr. P. C., that you refrain from organising, addressing, taking part in, or attending any public meeting in this district or taking part in any unlicensed procession other than a private marriage or funeral procession or other such customary procession as has been permitted in previous years. Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this tenth day of March, 1921.

(Signed) W. E. M. Campbell,
District Magistrate, Aligarh.

After asking the small crowd that soon collected round the car and the police officers how long they intended to tolerate such tyranny when one foreigner could presume to force more than a million inhabitants of the district to remain deaf and dumb merely at his pleasure and being assured by people that they all wanted to stop it forthwith Maulana Md. Ali and Sherwani Saheb motored on to Agsauli. On the way they were met by many wayfarers going in ekas and on foot to the place of meeting. But instead of stopping at latter place they motored on a couple of miles further and halted on the spot indicating that the District of Aligarh and the territorial jurisdiction of Mr. Campbell ended and the neighbouring district of Etah began. They were soon followed by Hanuman Pershad Saheb, Secretary, Aligarh District Congress committee, and others including a Bhajan party who came in a motor lorry from Secundera Rao. Thereafter the mango garden on the Etah side of the boundary-stone began to fill with people of neighbouring villages and before long presented an appearance of a fair-dized mela with sweetmeat sellers' stalls and hawkers of fruits and other eatables. Bhajans and short speeches kept audience interested for about an hour, after which those who had to come by train through Secundera Rao also joined. At the request of Maulana the present Maulana Md. Ali conducted the Friday service and in the 'kutba' emphasised that all a Musalman had, and all that a Musalman was, only a trust held on behalf of his Maker, who had created His creatures in order that they should serve Him alone and illustrated Quranic Texts from Sacrifice of life of children, of liberty, of wealth offered by Imam Hasan and prophets Jesus Christ, Abraham and Joseph and the earliest Caliphas of their prophet. Many Hindu members of the audience listened to the 'Kutba' from a distance. After the service the meeting commenced, and lasted for nearly three hours. Speeches were made by Maulana Md. Ali, Sherwani Saheb, Swami Kirpanandji, Baburam Saheb of Etah and others, in which necessary information was supplied with regard to the work and the early history of the Indian National Congress, and then nature and need of the chief resolution of the last and the most momentous sessions regarding Non-Cooperation was explained in detail.

VILLAGERS DEEPLY IMPRESSED.

All speakers took special care to educate and instruct the villagers who were present in their thousands. Questions were asked in the course of the speeches to ascertain if points dealt with by speakers had been clearly understood by audience and they were fully convinced of the need of every item of the Non-Cooperation programme. It was said out that they were deeply impressed and gave assurances that they would explain all they had themselves learnt to the fellow-villagers and would eschew drink, litigation, foreign cloth, etc., and never indulge in violence even if they were abused and beaten now or later on when they were called upon to refuse to pay land revenues and consequently had their property distrained. The order served on Maulana and Sherwani Saheb which were subsequently found to have been served on Hanuman Pershad Saheb and Swami Kirpanandji also were explained to the audience, who promised to disprove by their peaceful conduct in a most signal manner the possible apprehension of affrays pretended to be felt by the District Magistrate. Those who had attended other meetings recently held in Aligarh district particularly one held near Dadon in Tehsil Atrauli, where also meetings have since been prohibited by the District Magistrate explaining that threats, clarions and obstruction had on the contrary been indulged in by zemindars agents and cooperating sycophants and not by Non-Cooperators, while others stated that they had been threatened and abused near Agsauli temple by friends of this same ... proceeding to this meeting itself. At four o'clock the call to a happy and peaceful close as could be testified to by Secundera and some ... themselves, who had ... orders in Maulana Md. Ali and others and who attended ... in plain clothes. In short the meeting ... proved the Aligarh Magistrate's apprehension to be completely unfounded, and his use of Section 144, Cr. P. C., for suppressing legitimate expression of opinion as in hundreds of other recent cases an entire abuse of ... which ... as unchecked by reformed Councils and newly appointed Ministers in the so-called New Era as by the autocracy of pre-reformed days, now declared to have been finally abandoned. Another obvious result of this meeting was that the villagers were no longer afraid of tyrannical officials and would have gladly resorted to civil disobedience at a risk of prosecution and imprisonment if leaders had not requested them to restrain their natural feelings deliberately provoked by official ...

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

N. C. O. RESOLUTION.

NON-VIOLENT TRIUMPH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 19.

The N. C. O. resolution came for the ... time before the local municipality ... 17th instant within a period of a ... Ever since the local municipality ... to throw off the educational grant, the local bureaucracy has found itself restless and tried to thwart the purpose of the resolution by the policy of obstruction.

The president first took up the game and suspended the resolution of the schools committee, a logical consequence of the resolution of the general board to the effect that the annual examinations of the municipal schools be conducted by the municipal staff and not by the Education Department, pending reference to the general board. But the ruling was not upheld by the municipality.

Then the irreconcilables thought they had still one more chance. The Collector was inspired, as some members openly alleged during the debate on the 17th inst., to suspend the resolution. An order was accordingly issued dated 3rd March 1921. Meanwhile the municipality had held the annual examinations and the new classes were formed. No sooner did the Educational Inspector come to know of the Collector's order, he thought it his time to play his own role. He threatened not to recognise the examinations conducted by the municipality and to inflict a burden of another examination on the young children of age under 10 as a punishment for the sin of their elders. But the school committee can never put up with such threats and the vice-president, in absence of the president of the municipality ... presented the facts to the Educational Inspector and asked him to postpone any action on the part of his department, pending the decision of the municipality over the Collector's order.

A HARD STRUGGLE.

The debate was naturally expected to be a lively one and the Rippon Hall where the municipal deliberations are carried on was densely packed long before the appointed time. The feeling ran very high and the people could not brook the idea that the local officialdom obstructed their representatives in carrying out their declared wishes. The first time that the N. C. O. resolution cropped up before the local municipality, it was decided to take a referendum. Some one or two by-elections were fought on the same issue, and ... it was the citizens that had asked their representatives to throw off the grant. The opponents too had come to feel the strength of the popular opinion. The opposition in many a case had toned down and proposals were brought forward ... request the Government to amend the municipal act ...

Even Mr. Chaliawala, who can well boast of his diehard nature, was pricked in conscience, got some snubs from his chief. The president seemed no longer to be willing to uphold the points of order which Mr. Chaliawala, however, was the alert to raise on the flimsiest ground possible. The very debate showed that it was a losing battle for the Cooperationwallahs. Some had the grace to accept it as such while others fretted and fumed, but to little purpose, however ...

The motion finally passed was that of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel to the effect that the Collector's order be filed and he be informed that the examinations were already held and that the school committee's action in the matter was a direct outcome of the decision of the general board arrived at after mature consideration and that the municipality would better close their schools than allow them to be examined by the Government department.

The Non-Cooperators had to put in a hard struggle. They had to fight every inch of the ground. But they have come out successful with their position vindicated and their prestige greatly enhanced.

GOVT. SERVANTS AND POLITICS.

NEW ROLE AS INTERPETERS!

FRESH WEAPON TO COMBAT NON-COOPERATION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 18.

The Government have had recently under consideration the question of the right of Government officers to explain and defend in public the policy of the Government. The existing orders on this subject are contained in Rules 20, 22 and 23 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. Under Rule 20, a Government servant may not publish in the press any statement of fact or opinion which may embarrass the relations between the Government and any section of the people. Under Rule 22, he may not take part in any political movement nor attend any political meeting, at which his presence is likely to be misconstrued and under Rule 23, he may not interfere or use his influence in any way in an election to a Legislative Council, except that he may record a vote if he is qualified to do so.

CHANGED CONDITIONS.

These rules were framed many many years ago. In the interval the conditions have greatly altered and in the report on the Indian Constitutional Reorms it was recommended that in view of these changes there should be a greater liberty of action to the European public servant in India. He ought not, it was urged and, of course, the same considerations apply to the Indian public servant, "to leave the task of political education solely to the politicians, he too must explain and persuade and argue and refute." This view was endorsed by the Joint Committee in their report on the Government of India Bill. The Government of India realise the objections to the participation in politics of Government officers.

NOT TO INFLUENCE ELECTIONS.

They recognise that it is the clear duty of their officers to refrain from any action that might lay them open to the charge of attempting to influence the course of an election. They recognise too that in the main the defence of the Government is the concern of the Government itself, and in regard to most matters of public interest they do not desire that their officers should embark on a vigorous propaganda in their interests but, in the conditions now obtaining, there are subjects on which Government officers cannot be prohibited from expressing their views, merely because, by so doing, they will run counter to the tenets of a political party.

NEW WEAPON—AGAINST N.C.O.

The Non-Cooperation movement is a clear instance in point. A campaign is being carried on at the present moment by the adherents of this movement which has for its objects the paralysing of the Government and which seeks to attain this object by seditious and unscrupulous propaganda amongst the masses of the people. In regard to movements of this kind, Government officers cannot be required to maintain an attitude of silence and aloofness. They must be permitted indeed it is their duty, to counted and refute such propaganda; and if their action in this direction is to be fully effective, it may be necessary on occasion for them to address public meetings.

NEW ROLE AS INTERPRETORS.

The Government of India have, therefore, decided with the approval of the Secretary of State that in future and subject to certain clear limitations, Government officers will be allowed to explain and defend in public the policy of the Government. The action taken must be for the purpose of removing misapprehensions, correcting misstatements or refuting disloyal and seditious propaganda. So far as possible there should be no reference to personalities, parties or individuals who may be in opposition to the Government and when elections are impending Government officers must be careful that they give no ground for the suggestion that statements of facts or views made by them have been made with the object of influencing the electors in favour of or against any party or an individual candidate. Further, no statement of facts or opinion on public matters may be published by a Government servant in the press under his own name without the permission of the local Government but, subject to these conditions, Government officers will be at liberty to defend and explain the policy of Government, either in interviews with the members of the public at local *durbars* or on the platform. Rules 22 and 23 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules have accordingly been redrafted and a copy of the revised rules is appended to this resolution.

AMENDED RULES.

Rule 22 (1) A Government servant may for the purpose of removing misapprehensions, correcting misstatements and refuting disloyal and seditious propaganda, defend and explain in public the policy of the Government save, however, as provided in Rules 17 and 18.

A Government servant may not make any communication to the press in regard to the policy or acts of the Government without the sanction of the local Government or such superior authority as the local Government may prescribe.

(2) In any action taken by them under sub-paragraph (1) Government servants should so far as possible refrain from making any reference to the personality of parties or individuals who may be in opposition to the Government and when elections are impending they must give no ground for the suggestion that any statements of facts or views made by them have been made with the object of influencing electors in favour of or against any party or individual candidate.

Rule 23 (1) Save as provided in Rule 22 or when acting under the express instructions of the local Government, a Government servant may not take part in or subscribe in aid of any political movement in India or relating to Indian affairs where there is room for doubt whether any action which a Government servant proposes to take, will contravene this provision. He should refer the matter to the local Government to which or to the Government servant to whom he ie immediately subordinate.

RIGHT TO VOTE.

(2) A Government servant who is a whole-time Government servant may not by canvassing or otherwise interfere or use his influence in any way in an election to a Legislative Council, except that he may record a vote if he is qualified to do so and in that case he should as far as possible avoid giving any indication beforehand of the direction in which he intends to vote.

(3) A Government servant who is a whole-time Government servant, may not save to the extent permissible in the case of elections to Legislative Councils or unless he is himself a candidate who is legally eligible and has obtained from proper authority such permission if any as is required to enable him to stand for election, take part in elections to Municipal Committees, District Boards and Local Boards.

TO WAKE UP A LAZY LIVER.

FOR "LIVERISHNESS," CONSTIPATION, BILLIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, DROWSINESS, BAD COMPLEXION, ETC., TRY DRINKING BEFORE BREAKFAST A LITTLE ALKIA SALTRATES DISSOLVED IN HOT WATER. FEEL FIT AS A PRIZE FIGHTER ALL DAY.

When you sleep the heart immediately slows down and then the sluggishly moving blood deposits greasy and acidulous poisons—toxins—throughout the system. Next morning the blood flows more rapidly again, but cannot flush out all the impurities accummulated overnight. That means a clogged liver and constipation, "the beginning of all disease." So poisons are sucked into the blood through thousands of absorbent intestinal glands.

You should thoroughly cleanse the whole system by washing out all the poisons in the morning. Then your body acts better, same as a fire burns better with soot cleared from chimney. Ask your chemist for a few ounces of refined Alkia Saltrates, and take before breakfast and once after the noon or evening meal, a teaspoonful of this dissolved in a half tumbler of hot water. The before-breakfast dose promptly washes out all mucous and acidulous poisons from the entire intestinal tract, leaving the way clear to receive and properly digest food. The saltrated water also reaches the liver by absorption, thus stimulating that organ and removing any congestion or sluggishness. This remarkable Alkia Saltrates compound is practically tasteless, also harmless as sugar, in any quantity, and it never gripes. Children love it, especially with a little sugar added. It is the greatest solvent and eliminant known to science, and its amazing curative properties will make you a crank on the subject of internal cleanliness.—C. N. H.

GROUP OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Photo by Fred Mitchell.

THE BUDGET AND TEXTILE INDUSTRY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In my last letter on the Budget I had said that in my next letter I would show the ways and means for increasing the taxation in exchange of those which tells heavily on the poorer classes by which the deficit of 19 crores of rupees could be made up, but before I do so, I propose to deal with the adverse agitation which has been engineered recently in both the Houses of Parliament.

The Hon. the Finance member while introducing the Budget expressed his fear, that there may be a strong agitation at the hands of the manufacturers of Lancashire and Manchester against enhancing the import duty to 11 per cent. What the Finance Minister feared has already taken place as will be seen from Reuter's Telegrams which have been reaching us since the last week strongly protesting against the action of the Government of India.

What is required now is that Mr. Montagu should make a bold and firm stand against the pressure that will be put upon him in the House of Commons. The Committee of the Mill Owners' Association have sent a telegram to the Finance Minister, Delhi, viewing with great alarm and emphatically protesting against the Lancashire agitation regarding the proposed enhancement. They also fear that Mr. Montagu unless he is firm, shall have to give way to the very hard pressure brought on him by interested, insincere and selfish manufacturers, of Lancashire, and Manchester. Similarly, the Indian Merchant's Chamber and Bureau have sent a telegram to the Secretary of State for India, and to the Finance Member, Delhi. This will strengthen the hands of Mr. Montagu and the Government of India, when it is said by the Finance Minister that the enhancement of Import Duty is not meant as a protective measure, but is for the purpose of Revenue only. The fear on the part of Lancashire and Manchester manufacturers is groundless in as much as the goods on which the Import Duty is placed are goods which are consumed by middle classes and wealthy men in India who will pay them at allmost any prices, while the countervailing increases in the excise duties which they propose will affect the helpless millions of this poor country. Even as it stands the Budget lays a heavy burden on the Indian manufacturers by removing the concessions enjoyed uptil now by the Indian manufacturers. This removal means the imposition of 2½ per cent. on the import of machinery and stores. In case of certain imports viz.: sizing materials the duty is charged not at 2½ per cent. but at 11 per cent. according to the schedule, but that is not the case in reality. It comes to nearly 50 per cent. as will be seen from the following:

A mill of 750 looms generally consumes about 245,000 lbs. of sizing ingredients i.e. China clay, magnesium, zinc, tallow, etc., the value of which at the present rate comes to about Rs. 45,000.

If duty at 11 per cent. is to be charged on this amount according to the new tariff the mill shall have to pay about Rs. 4000-5000 every year for its sizing stores. Though the figures for an individual mill may appear very insignificant the point which we have to bear in mind is to what a great loss the textile industry in general will be put to by this extra expenditure. In lean years this will considerably tax the resources of the industry.

But over and above this, the duty on sizing materials though heavy as it is, is abnoxious in principle. The reason thereof is that by the levy of the new duty the mills will be paying a double duty on the finished cloth. Unlike the other stores, the sizing materials are actually consumed and absorbed in cloth in the process of its preparation, and while imparting to cloth certain vital characteristics adds also to the weight of the cloth. Taking the contribution of the sizing materials to the weight of the cloth at 10 per cent. (though it is higher) one-tenth of the excise duty, which the textile industry pays, does really fall on the value of the sizing materials. For a mill of about 750 looms, producing cloth of the value of Rs. 50 lakhs on the basis of Rs. 1-8-0 per lb., the excise duty will be Rs. 175 thousand and one-tenth of this, representing the weight of the sizing materials, will be roughly Rs. 17,000. If we add to this the amount of import duty, say Rs. 4,000, the actual duty on sizing materials of the value of Rs. 40,000 will be Rs. 21,000. This is about 50 per cent. I need hardly mention that it violates one of the elementary cannons of taxation that the ingredients forming a part of the manufactured products should not be subjected to duty.

As Government has removed the concession and put 2½ per cent. duty on machinery and stores for use in a mill it must also impose at the same time, 2½ per cent. duty on sizing materials and I have every hope that the Committee of both the Chambers in settling the items on tariff will pay their full attention to the above.—Yours, etc.,

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY.

March 19.

On the 6th instant a public meeting was held at Sehwan and a Taluka Congress Committee was constituted and on the 11th [illegible] another meeting was convened, at which a resolution was passed inviting upon the Larkana District Committee to allow Dadu to have a separate District Committee.

U. P. COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

AFFAIRS OF ROORKEE COLLEGE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 19.

U. P. Legislative Council resumed discussion of grants to-day when Rai Sita Ram moved reduction of grant for Roorkee College by one lakh. He referred to the dissatisfaction among students on account of insufficient accommodation and regretted the Budget confined provision for two residential houses for professors.

Mr. Chitamani replying said the 1919 Finance Committee of the late Council had approved the scheme for improving the college. He assured the Council that with regard to Indians receiving consideration equally with non-Indians in matter of appointments, no Indian, much less himself, could forget that point. He intended visiting Roorkee. The question of hostel accomodation was already under consideration and money would be provided for this. It would also interest members to know that matriculates and intermediate passed students would be admissible to college just as S.L.C. men were.

GRANT TO INDIAN BOYSCOUTS.

A heated cnntroversy was raised on the resolution by Rai Sahib Sita Ram to the effect that grant to Indian Boyscouts of Agra and Oudh be reduced by Rs. 15,000.

Mr. Chintamani replying, assured the Council that after a term of two years was over during which Mr. Langley Moore was in charge of the scouts it was the intention of Government to give the greatest weight to the opinion of the head of the movement Sir Robert Baden Powell, that a paid officer of Government should not be provincial commissioner of the movement. Government was willing to give help to both Seva Samiti Association and Indian Boy Scout Association.

Pandit Gokaran Nath moved that Rs. 2,640 shown against the entry "Committee for assisting the bureau established in London" be omitted. It was pointed out that the advisory committee here and students' bureau in England had not been of much assistance in encouraging students to go abroad. Mr. Kunwar Jagdish Prasad replying said that the constitution of the committee was going to be changed with a view to having men who could give more up to date information on educational institutions in America, Europe and Japan. The Council adjourned till Monday.

MORE ABOUT DR. CHOLKAR'S CASE.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, March 19.

In Dr. Cholkar's sedition case Kamat, shorthand Marathi official reporter, replying to the court stated that his longhand notes are a most incorrect record of Dr. Colkar's speech. Dr. Cholkar's speech as corrected in the court is the least incorrect record of his speech. He further stated that the longhand notes as transcribed by him, differed in meaning in some places with his shorthand notes.

Kamat's deposition is finished. Pradhan, another official shorthand Marathi reporter, will be cross-examined on Monday 21st.

The Memon community of Calcutta after learning about considerable loss of human lives by wild dogs at Dhoraji passed a resolution in their meeting calling attention of Dhoraji authorities to this effect and requesting Thakur Sahib of Gondal to issue immediate instructions for destruction of dogs at Dhoraji.

The Gandharva Natak Mandali staged a benefit performance, on Wednesday last, of the play "Ekach Pyla" in aid of the Gokhale Education Society. Mr. M. R. Jaykar, who presided, declared that the Company gave a donation of Rs. 733-12-0 to the funds of the Society.

BEHAR COUNCIL.

POLICY OF REPRESSION CRITICISED.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, March 19.

At to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council, an amendment to the resolution urging the establisment of charitable dispensaries in rural areas and in police station areas having a population of over one and a quarter lakhs was accepted by the Minister and carried by the Council. A long discussion recommending that District officer, should be instructed to refrain from policy of repression against non-cooperation followed. Several members of council opposed it. The recent circular of the Ministers directing the local officers to combat non-cooperation was criticised. Dr. Dass took the entire responsibility on him for that and M. Le Mesurier stated that Government had not entered into any repressive measure and could not accept the resolution. The mover after hearing the Hon. Mr. Le Mesurier withdrew the resolution.

(Continued from column 6.)

Bengal camp, no ill-feeling marked the relations of these assembly at Nagpur? Could England, or America, hope for a greater unity, if twenty thousand of their sons were assembled for five days under similar circumstances? I do not believe it, and I would urge upon the Anglo-Indian press, that their time would be better employed in ascertaining the significance of this phenomenon, than in trying to give the public an impression of disunion at Nagpur, which had no existence at all outside their own imaginations.

Country's Allegiance to Congress.

Quite apart from the question raised, as to which of the two political parties is following the wiser course, I think, there is little doubt that the country as a whole gives its allegiance to the Congress, and that the real leaders of the people are to be found in it. The Moderates number among them many men of wisdom, devotion and experience; but the dynamic of Indian Nationalism is with the Congress. It would have been a lesson to those, who assert that the ignorant masses are uninterested in the activities of the body, had they been able to accompany the carriages which bore the Punjab delegates back to Delhi. Each station echoed to the cries of "Bande Mataram" and "Mahatma Gandhiji ki jai" as the trains passed by. Over and over again, we heard these cries from the coolie gangs working along the roads; and once, from the cab of a passing engine, the words "Bande Mataram" were wafted to us as it rushed past; we caught a glimpse leaning far out and frantically waving his greeting to those returning from Nagpur.

It is easy to misrepresent the doings of the Congress; it is easy to talk as if it lacked in reality, and did not represent "the real feeling, even of that comparatively small section of the Indian people, which has awakened to political consciousness." But any amount of such talk will not alter facts. All India to-day, in its villages, is either awake, or awakening; and daily the tide of protest against the present relations existing between the people of this country and the Government is rising higher and higher.

Shall we find in the ranks of office seldom some one able to see the real inwardness of this National movement? Is there anyone, who, in approaching the problem, will seek to understand it in the light of that relation, which has come to exist between the races of European stock and the non-European races of mankind? When seen in its true setting this National Movement is of far wider significance than its present Indian manifestation? And [illegible] in the light of this wider vision that the problem can be solved.

[illegible]

If there is one in Government circles who can take this wider view, then we shall see three in authority, like a second Mrs. Partington, mopping industriously at the waves before their door, all unconscious of the long lines of incoming breakers, while over the darkness deepens, and the roll of distant thunder gives place to the on-coming tempest and . . . Nemesis.

THE CONGRESS AND ITS NEW CREED.

BY MR. S. E. STOKES.

I.

THE NAGPUR GATHERING.

After living in the Congress encampment throughout the whole session, being present both at the general gatherings and the deliberations of the Subject Committee, having numerous conversations both in English and in the vernacular with various leaders and many of the rank and file of the delegates, I am convinced that *the atmosphere* at Nagpur was entirely representative of India to-day. When "The Pioneer" of Allahabad asserts that the Congress "has long since ceased to be national in any true sense of the term" it is deeply in error. Those who join it in believing that the Congress merely represents the views of a handful of extremist agitators, would certainly come to a far different conclusion if they were in any real touch with the masses. It would astonish them, if they only know the truth—how, throughout the length and breadth of India, the deliberations of those at Nagpur were followed with intelligence and interest day by day, even in the most remote and out-of-the-way localities. It would astonish them even more, if they realised, how naturally even the illiterate and inarticulate look to the Congress to give articulate expression to the feeling of dissatisfaction and moral unrest, which all Indians share to-day in a greater or less degree. "The Pioneer" is beside the point, when it denies the representative nature of the Congress, because of the methods by which delegates have hitherto been elected. Without doubt these methods have been defective. They are as little likely to secure the final representatives of the public will, as the flattery and baby-kissing in vogue, until recently, in England itself. To admit this is merely to acknowledge that both methods are at fault, and that in so far as either Congress, or Parliament, are representative of the public will, to-day, the fact that they are so is dependent upon other considerations. The claim of President Vijayraghavachariar that the National Congress was more representative of the Indian people than the House of Commons is of the British people, was not "ludicrous" as the "Pioneer" imagines; for, quite apart from the wisdom or unwisdom of the course adopted by it in choosing its representatives, the Congress met to voice the needs and disabilities of the whole Indian people; whereas, hitherto, the majority in the House of Common [illegible] represented the interests of a minority of the British people.

Great capital has been made in certain papers out of the disturbances in the Bengal camp, and also of the fact that certain of the leaders did not agree with the rest as regards the resolutions upon the change of Creed and the policy of Non-Cooperation. Such accounts give a quite wrong impression of the spirit at Nagpur. There was, I knew, considerable divergence of opinion as regards the ex-act method advisable in the application of the principle of Non-cooperation; there was also a certain amount of doubt, upon the part of some, as to the value or necessity, of a change of Creed *at this stage* in the national development, though the doubters upon this last point were in extremely small minority. But any impartial observer present at the Congress could not have failed to see that the resolution for a change of Creed to the present form, was carried both in the Subject Committee and in the Congress proper with a very remarkable unanimity. Its opponents, in the whole vast assembly, were hopelessly outnumbered.

Wonderful unity of Purpose.

Every one, with whom I talked, was much impressed by the spirit of the mass of delegates. There was a wonderful sense of unity of purpose, and a general willingness to submit to all inconveniences in a spirit of good nature, which were very striking. Those who looked below the surface observed a common determination among the thousands assembled at Nagpur to sink all differences, as far as might be, in order to maintain the spirit of unity, so that the Congress might, speak with a united voice. A striking example of this was the withdrawal of his amendment to the resolution upon Non-cooperation by Maulana Hazarat Mohani; and those of us, who had listened to the discussions upon the subject in Mahatma Gandhi's hut and were conscious of the very strong feeling in favour of that amendment, realised what a victory for the spirit of unity its withdrawal constituted.

It was recognised by every one, that, despite enthusiasm and good-will, the work at Nagpur was hampered by the vast number of delegates. Steps were taken to rectify this, and to secure that in future the numbers should not exceed six thousand delegates chosen in such a manner that every locality should be represented. When this has been accomplished, many of the defects, noted by the critics of the Congress, will themselves disappear. Yet for those who have eyes to see, this great unwieldy assembly has a great lesson to impart. I would ask Englishmen, and especially Anglo-India, to ponder upon this crowd of twenty thousand Indians gathered from every corner of this land. They were not the [illegible] docile, mentally-unawakened peasants [illegible] to be [illegible] at heart, although [illegible] of them came from the same stock. On the contrary, whatever their [illegible] or political [illegible] they were the representatives of that new India, which has already awakened to its disadvantages and disabilities. It was an assembly of men keen and virile, and imbued with a conviction of the necessity of asserting themselves. This being the case, is it not a matter of wonder that with the exception of one short, sharp, isolated quarrel in this

(Continued in Column 5.)

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BUDGET DISCUSSION IN ASSEMBLY.

DEBATE ON DUTY ON SILVER.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 19.

The Legislative Assembly met again this morning when the discussion on the finance bill was resumed. Just before that Mr. Norton suggested that house should adjourn on Saturdays at two in the after noon.

Mr. Hailey said that he was unwilling to oppose a motion which was to the convenience of house but the fact was that unless they got through finance bill today it could not be placed before upper house on Monday as arranged and consequently upper house would have no sufficient time to consider amendments that would be accepted by the Assembly.

Dr. Nandlal wanted that the whole business must be finished even if it would take them to nine in night.

President by way of compromise in hours of sitting remarked that reduction is eloquence would enable house to rise much earlier.

Dr. Gour wanted to know if this house had power to rediscuss a point if once it had been discussed and referred to upper house.

President promised to consider this question and give his opinion in the course of the day.

Mr. Ramji moved that previous stones unset and imported uncut be omitted from articles free of duty.

Mr. Innes, Commerce Secretary, pointed out that pearls were imported to India for polishing and were re-exported. Government tried in 1916 to impose duty on these pearls but it resulted in destroying this trade. The amendment was accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. Vankatapathi Raju moved that uniforms be brought under 2½ per cent. advalorem duty.

Mr. Innes pointed out that this was a petty item and even if accepted would not bring more than four or five thousand rupees. The motion was lost.

Mr. Agarwala moved that textile machinery and stores be imported free of duty. Mr. Innes pointed out that textile industry was extremely strong at the present time and house should not deprive Government of ten lakhs of revenue derived from this source. The motion was negatived.

Mr. Price moved that silver be omitted from items imported free of duty. Mr. Price referred to the recommendations of Babington Smith Committee which resulted in disastrous consequences. It had been alleged that this committee recommended removal of restriction on import of silver but what it exactly recommended was that silver be imported free unless Government of India's fiscal position demanded its retention. Speaker believed that existing fiscal position of Government seriously demanded its retention. He felt sure that if import duty was put upon silver exchange would materially improve. He said that income tax, supertax and import duties would all indirectly affect the masses for there would be rise in price not only of imported articles but also of indigenous articles. Another point worth consideration was that silver ornaments were luxury and should be taxed as such.

Dr. Gour opposed Mr. Price firstly because reimposition of duty on silver would not materially affect exchange, secondly because Government should not tamper with exchange, thirdly for the reason that all savings of this country were made in silver which was also currency coin and lastly because it would seriously affect silver trade with China which was already dwindling.

About 61 men of Loco, Carriage and Waggon Departments of the Bengal Provincial Railway, a narrow gauge line, covering only thirty-four miles, suspended work on Friday, demanding 35 per cent. increase of pay, as a result of which no train is running and booking is stopped.—(A. P.)

* * *

A meeting of Broach cotton merchants, brokers, etc., was held at Broach under the presidentship of Seth Pirojshaw Vakharia on Sunday, when it was resolved to establish the Broach Cotton Merchant Association, a committee of 14 members was appointed with powers to add, to formulate a scheme how to organise cotton trade of Broach.

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(3)

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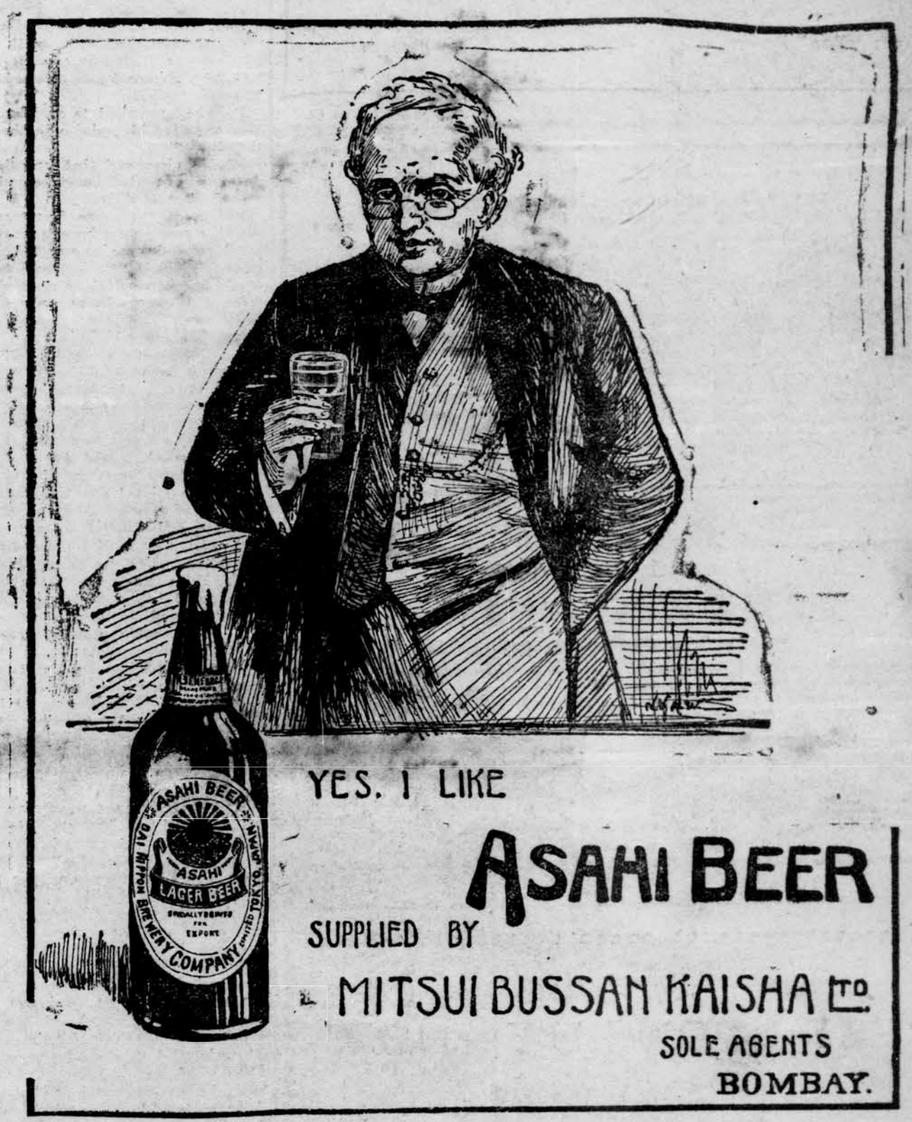

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